

Reagan Reinforces Firm Defense Stand Toward Kremlin

By Phil Gailley
LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan, in a speech that reinforced the administration's toughening posture toward the Soviet Union, has strongly defended plans to develop a defensive weapons system in outer space.

His remarks Thursday were a strong reaffirmation of his commitment to the weapons project, and they came after a week of sharp exchanges and other developments that have appeared to have further chilled relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In his first speech outside the White House since his operation for colon cancer on July 13, Mr. Reagan said the proposed Strategic Defense Initiative, widely known as "star wars," offered "a way out of the nuclear dilemma that has confounded mankind for four decades."

Noting that critics had called the project "unfeasible and a waste of money," the president said, "Well, if that's true, why are the Soviets so upset about it? As a matter of fact, why are they investing so many rubles of their own in the same technologies?"

Speaking to a fund-raising dinner for the California Republican Party, Mr. Reagan said administration policy on Central America had "turned around a desperate situation in these last four and a half years."

He added: "One of the proudest accomplishments of this administration has happened slowly and quietly, with little recognition. When we first got to Washington, the question on everyone's lips was, 'Will El Salvador fall to the Communists?'"

Now, the president said, "the question is, 'Will democracy win in Nicaragua?' And tomorrow the question will be, 'How soon?'"

Mr. Reagan's remarks came two days after the administration announced that, despite Soviet objections, the United States would proceed with plans for the first U.S. test of an anti-satellite weapon.

The Soviet Union has objected to the test, contending that development of an anti-satellite weapon was related to the Strategic Defense Initiative and would lead to the militarization of outer space.

Izvestia Sees Threat to Ties In Chemical Spy Charges

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MOSCOW — The Soviet news media launched a sharp counterattack Friday against U.S. charges that Americans here had been tracked using a chemical dust.

Reports in two Soviet newspapers said the accusations seemed to be aimed at blocking an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations.

But a State Department spokesman said Washington would continue to do business as usual with Moscow despite the furor.

An article in Izvestia blamed "malicious slanderers" for making the charges, which it said were part of a CIA offensive. "It looks as if someone in the U.S.A. does not want Soviet-American relations to get on the road to normalization," the paper said.

In Washington, Charles E. Redman, a State Department spokesman, said: "President Reagan has made clear he wants to chart a course for the future that will allow us to resolve concrete problems and put U.S.-Soviet relations on a sounder footing. We intend to pursue this course. We never expected it to be easy."

He and other U.S. officials stood by their claims that the Soviet Union was using a little-known chemical to trace Americans who



A South African soldier holds back family members looking for children who were arrested for not attending school. About 500 were arrested Friday in Soweto, near Johannesburg.

South African Authorities Detain Hundreds of Black Schoolchildren

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service
SOWETO, South Africa — Soldiers and police rounded up on Friday hundreds of black schoolchildren, some of them under 10 years old, in a new government crackdown that inflamed residents of this country's largest black community.

Hundreds of parents gathered outside the Moroka police station here Friday morning seeking word of their missing children. By Friday night, following the intervention of a group of clerics led by the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Desmond M. Tutu, most had been released. An undetermined number of others, however, faced the prospect of remaining in custody through the weekend.

Meanwhile the police confirmed that at least seven more people have died in incidents of unrest, including six who were killed when

Soweto Nights Reflect Realities of Apartheid

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service
JOHANNESBURG — The man who sells Puccini and Chagall in a glittery part of this city said that, well, no, things are not going too badly in South Africa these days.

He says his clients, from the white suburb of Sandton, were mainly affluent people who were uncertain of their future in the vortex of unrest swirling in their nation, and so had little interest in fixed assets.

The value of their money, he says, seemed to wither by the day. And so, says the art dealer, Dennis Hotz, interest was growing in fine art as an investment. In his office, set back from his main gallery, a Chagall priced at \$125,000 adorns a wall.

Across town, in Soweto, Lucky Michaels drove a plum-colored BMW sedan, worth \$50,000, around the township's illicit speakeasies, called shebeens. And he says things were not going so well. Mr. Michaels is probably one of the black township's few millionaires, a nightclub owner with a 38 pistol strapped to his ankle and the money to buy a car like his BMW, and, possibly the entire contents of Mr. Hotz's gallery.

But his trade is the recreation of Soweto's two million blacks. And since the government put a curfew on the sprawl of homes and tensions and conflicting passions, business, he says, has fallen off.

With the comparison, and contrast, between the two men, a diary might begin — a tale of

Counterspy Flees East; Bonn Concedes Harm

By William Drozdzak
Washington Post Service
BONN — East Germany announced Friday that a leading West German counterspying official had defected, confirming what diplomats here described as a spy scandal that could seriously undermine Western intelligence agencies.

The East German news agency ADN said that Hans Joachim Tiedge, 48, who disappeared last weekend amid mounting evidence of a major spy ring in Bonn, had asked for political asylum. It said his request was under review.

The news agency said that the defection proved East Germany's superiority over West Germany in intelligence work. East Berlin newspapers said Thursday that 168 West German agents had been captured in the last 18 months.

West Germany conceded Friday that Mr. Tiedge's defection would cause enormous damage to the country's security. He had worked in counterintelligence for nearly 20 years, and had risen to become third in command of counterintelligence service known as the Office for Protection of the Constitution.

Diplomats said that Mr. Tiedge's high rank and broad access to sensitive information could compromise the work of the intelligence services of other Western allies, including the United States, and could even impair certain allied functions.

[The United States will consult Bonn to assess the damage caused by Mr. Tiedge's defection, the State Department said Friday, Reuters reported from Washington.]

For the past four years Mr. Tiedge was in charge of tracking East German spies. Security officials said he was entrusted with the identities of many Western agents and their contacts. His detailed knowledge of West German meth-



Hans Joachim Tiedge

U.K. Orders Testing of Jet Engines

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MANCHESTER, England — Following the fire that killed 54 people on a British Airways Boeing 737, British Airways said Friday that it was ordering precautionary checks on all engines of the type that exploded and set the plane on fire.

And in Washington, U.S. safety officials confirmed that they had recommended on July 22 that U.S. airlines inspect the same type of engine used on the Airbus plane.

The National Transportation Safety Board said it made the recommendation to the Federal Aviation Administration after an investigation implicated the Pratt & Whitney engines in seven accidents since 1981.

But a safety board spokesman said that there was no evidence tying Thursday's accident to the earlier ones.

Results of a survey being carried out for the FAA by Pratt & Whitney are expected next week.

British Airways, which owns British Airways, said it had not been told of any suggestion to check its U.S.-made Pratt & Whitney JT8D engines.

But Britain's Civil Aviation Authority said that all British operators of planes with the engines had been informed of the U.S. recommendation.

The aviation authority said that the U.S. directive called for checks on certain blades in the compressors of JT8D-15 engines with more than 17,000 hours of service.

The plane that caught fire Thursday was on a flight from London to New York.



Policemen in Auckland, New Zealand, examining the July 10 bomb damage in the Greenpeace vessel, Rainbow Warrior. One man was killed in the blast. The affair has posed a dilemma for the French opposition. Page 2.

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Vacation White House: New Players Set New Rules

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan's summer trip to California this year has spotlighted changes in how the vacation White House operates in the second term and how the roles of key players have shifted.

One evident change, several officials here said, has been a staff much less prone to unauthorized disclosures and much more controlled by its chief. That has been achieved through a management style of Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, that is at once more muscular and more detached than that of his predecessor, James A. Baker 3d.

Mr. Baker had always insisted that he or a designated top-level surrogate be at Mr. Reagan's ranch near Santa Barbara or in Los Angeles when Mr. Reagan came down from his ranch for a visit to town.

By contrast, Mr. Regan spent a week in Santa Barbara, then he went to Florida on vacation. He left behind a small cadre of aides who report directly to him, and everyone understands that although absent Mr. Regan exercises his authority by telephone.

Still, Mr. Regan's absence has created a

Earthquake Hits Chinese-Soviet Border Region

Agence France-Presse
PARIS — A major earthquake, measuring 7.7 on the open-ended Richter scale, struck Friday near the Chinese-Soviet border, seismologists at the World Physics Institute said in Strasbourg.

Earlier, the U.S. Seismology Institute in Golden, Colorado, reported a magnitude of 7.5 on the Richter scale. It located the quake about 300 miles (500 kilometers) east of Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan.

The Strasbourg seismologists placed the tremor in about the same area. An earthquake of that magnitude is likely to cause serious damage, they said, although there were no immediate reports of casualties or damage.

Although the region where it occurred was sparsely populated, the quake may have affected the city of Kashgar, in the Xinjiang Uygur region of western China, the seismologists said.

U.S. Churches Divided On Sanctuary for Latins

By Ari L. Goldman
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Although providing sanctuary to those in danger is a tradition as old as the Bible, U.S. religious leaders are debating whether American churches and synagogues are justified in harboring aliens from Central America.

More than 200 churches and synagogues — from Grace Baptist Church in San Jose, California, to Temple Beth El in Madison, Wisconsin — have declared themselves sanctuaries for such illegal aliens.

Supporters argue that these churches have reclaimed an ancient tradition in order to shelter those fleeing El Salvador and Guatemala. Many sanctuary workers acknowledge that they are breaking U.S. laws, but argue that they are following a higher religious law.

"The glory of the American immigration tradition is that we

Greenpeace Sinking Poses Dilemma For the Rightist Opposition in France

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

PARIS — The sinking of a ship belonging to environmental protesters campaigning against French nuclear policies has posed a delicate political dilemma for rightist French opposition parties that usually seem eager to seize on any issue to embarrass the ruling Socialists.

The caution with which opposition politicians have reacted to charges that French secret service agents blew up a Greenpeace ship in the New Zealand port of Auckland on July 10, killing a man aboard, has reflected one of the unwritten rules of political debate here: Thou shalt not bring into question the *force de frappe*, France's independent nuclear deterrent.

Earlier this week, President François Mitterrand's rightist opponents broke a self-imposed silence on the affair, which has been making headlines here since early August. But rather than attack the government for authorizing a criminal act in a friendly country, they instead charged incompetence.

While two French secret service agents prepare to go on trial in New Zealand on charges of arson and murder, the political debate in Paris has centered on who was responsible for allowing them to get caught.

The French press Thursday named a suspected informant aboard the sabotaged ship, the Rainbow Warrior, as Lieutenant

Christine-Huguette Cabon, an employee of the DGSE, the General Directorate for External Security, the French intelligence service.

Along with several other alleged French agents, Lieutenant Cabon has disappeared since the sinking of the ship. She reportedly infiltrated Greenpeace under the name Fréderique Bonlieu last spring and gave information to the DGSE.

In the National Assembly, Jean-Claude Gaudin, floor leader of the center-right Union for French Democracy, called for the resignations of Prime Minister Laurent Fabius and Defense Minister Charles Hernu.

"Because of your clumsiness, a boat of environmentalists has been given the chance to launch an unprecedented propaganda campaign. This is a typically Socialist action," Mr. Gaudin said.

The continued silence of other opposition figures has officially been explained as a wish not to prejudice the investigation headed by a prominent civil servant, Bernard Tricot, who is expected to present his report next week.

Most French commentators, however, say they are convinced that the opposition leaders do not want to lay themselves open to accusations of exploiting a sensitive issue of national security for partisan political reasons.

A dissenting voice in the opposition ranks was provided by a centrist deputy, Bernard Stasi, who described as "totally cynical" the idea

that France was right to sabotage the Rainbow Warrior but wrong to get caught. Mr. Stasi said that, while serving as minister for France's overseas territories in 1973, he had opposed an earlier plan by "certain authorities" to sink a Greenpeace ship.

When Mr. Mitterrand ordered the armed forces last weekend to prevent "by force if necessary" any future attempt by Greenpeace to disrupt French nuclear testing in the Pacific, the opposition could only sit back and applaud as he publicly pledged to continue the tests in defiance of the wishes of most of the countries in the region.

■ Raft Provided Clue

A rubber raft bought from a London marine shop owned by a former British secret agent helped New Zealand police trace French officers charged with sinking the Rainbow Warrior, the French newspaper Liberation said Friday, United Press International reported from Paris.

The newspaper said David Chapman, the owner of the shop, telephoned his former secret service colleagues after a "quite strange" man with a French accent purchased a specialized raft in May.

British agents followed the customer, believed to be the man identified by New Zealand as Alain Turmeze, the paper said. He is one of the two alleged French agents facing charges in New Zealand over the attack.



Pro-Syrian militiamen belonging to the Ba'ath party played checkers with bullets near Beirut's Green Line after a cease-fire was imposed Thursday, ending 12 days of violence.

Beirut Factions Considering 3 Plans For Deployment of Syrian Observers

United Press International

BEIRUT — Christian and Moslem forces honored a Syrian-backed cease-fire Friday and reportedly were considering three plans for the deployment of Syrian observers along the Green Line between East and West Beirut and in outlying areas of the Lebanese capital.

Roads linking Christian East Beirut and Moslem West Beirut were opened to traffic Friday, and the authorities prepared to reopen Beirut International Airport after guarantees from the rival factions to spare the facility from artillery and rocket poundings.

Militia sources reported minor skirmishes in the Beirut area and in the mountains east of the city, but said that the cease-fire, agreed on Thursday at a meeting conducted by Syria, was being honored otherwise.

Rocket, tank and artillery fire

killed at least 11 persons and wounded 32 others Thursday before the cease-fire took effect in the early evening.

About 287 people died and at least 924 were injured in 12 days of violence before the cease-fire was imposed.

Moslem and Christian militia sources said that while there still were stumbling blocks threatening the cease-fire, agreement was unanimous among the rival factions to give the Syrians a greater peace-keeping role.

They said that three plans were under consideration, each involving the deployment of Syrian Army observers to monitor the cease-fire.

The first plan, the sources said, called for the deployment of three Syrian Army brigades in East and West Beirut and the mountains overlooking the city. All militias would be withdrawn from Beirut and Lebanese units returned to

their barracks for reorganization under direct Syrian supervision.

The second plan, the sources said, calls for the deployment of only 50 Syrian observers in East Beirut to complement a similar measure already in force in West Beirut. A ranking Syrian officer would supervise security committees in both sectors of the capital.

The third plan calls for all heavy weapons to be withdrawn from the rival factions in Beirut and handed over to Lebanese Army units, the sources said.

A final decision on which of the three plans will be applied is to be made in the next few days after more talks led by Syria between the rival factions, militia leaders said.

■ **University Employees Seized**

Two Lebanese employees of the American University of Beirut were abducted early this week, a university spokesman said Friday, The Associated Press reported from Beirut.

WORLD BRIEFS

Council Approves New Caledonia Plan

PARIS (Reuters) — The French government's plan on New Caledonia was finally approved Friday when opposition objections were rejected by the Constitutional Council here. Local elections are now expected to be held in the South Pacific territory by the end of next month.

The nine-member council ruled that an amended bill on New Caledonia was constitutional, ending weeks of parliamentary wrangling. The bill, approved Tuesday by a special session of the National Assembly, provides for elections for four new regional councils and a referendum on independence by late 1987.

The bill gives three more seats than originally planned to the capital of Nouméa, which is dominated by French settlers, but leaders of the rightist opposition said the territory's indigenous people would still benefit unfairly. The opposition forced revision of an earlier bill by referring it to the Constitutional Council.

Tamils Accused of Planning Offensive

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Combined Dispatches) — Sri Lanka accused Tamil militant groups Friday of planning a major offensive and charged the guerrillas were responsible for more than 600 cease-fire violations over eight weeks. The statement occurred a day after a Tamil guerrilla spokesman warned of "all-out war" in the Indian Ocean island nation.

Meanwhile in Geneva, a Sri Lankan official said Friday that it was up to India to pressure Tamil separatists to modify their demands to facilitate a political solution to the country's ethnic crisis. Sri Lanka's minister of national security, Lalith Athulathumudali, said his government "remains committed to seeking a political solution" with separatist Tamils, despite the collapse of talks Thursday following renewed violence and irreconcilable negotiating positions. (UPI, AP)

Cuba to Increase Its Forces in Angola

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP) — South Africa's military incursions into Marxist Angola have forced Cuba to increase its troop presence in the former Portuguese colony, the Cuban foreign relations minister said Friday.

The minister, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, in Harare on a three-day visit, said that Cuba wanted to reduce its military presence in Angola but was resolved to keep soldiers there until South African-sponsored "instability" in the region ceased. Cuba has sent up to 20,000 troops into Angola to back the government of the Soviet-supported Angolan Popular Liberation Movement, which took power Nov. 11, 1975.

Peres Warns of Threat to Government

JERUSALEM (AP) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Friday that attacks on his administration by rightist cabinet ministers could end the partnership and bring down the coalition government.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, at a meeting with Mr. Peres designed to repair a growing rift in the cabinet, said his party did not want to break up the 11-month-old partnership, Israel Radio said. The radio report was confirmed by a Peres aide.

Mr. Peres called the meeting following criticism by Ariel Sharon, the industry and trade minister, of a government decision to evict legislators from an apartment they occupied in Hebron, a West Bank city. The legislators were trying to expand the Jewish presence in the predominantly Arab city.

MX Successfully Launched From Silo

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, California (AP) — An unarmed MX intercontinental missile was successfully launched Friday for the first time from an underground silo, the Pentagon announced.

The four-stage missile, whose development has been a matter of controversy, put a dummy warhead in the target area in the Kwajalein Missile Test Range in the Pacific, according to an air force spokesman. The test was considered a milestone because of the successful launch from an underground silo.

U.S. Spy Plane Crashes in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (Reuters) — An unmanned U.S. spy plane crashed Friday in El Salvador while gathering information on rebel movements for the Salvadoran military, a U.S. embassy spokesman said.

"We think it was an accident," he said, but he did not rule out the possibility that guerrillas had downed the remote-controlled drone that slammed into a mountain near San Carlos, 75 miles (120 kilometers) east of San Salvador.

The spokesman declined to say where the drone took off, but Honduran military officials said earlier this year that drones were flying daily reconnaissance missions over El Salvador from a base in Honduras.

Soweto Nightlife Reflects Realities of Apartheid

(Continued from Page 1)

of a black township, cramped by those of a wealthy white area. Nearby, however, are homes built for colored people, much smaller places. Homes, lucky says, where you cannot fit a decent-sized double bed into the bedroom.

"That," he says, "is apartheid." The car purrs forward. It is night, past the curfew hour, which should mean streets empty of cars and of people. The conversation, above the soft interior of the car, turns to the nation's violence in the black townships. That violence has claimed more than 620 lives, virtually all of them black: 120 of those since a state of emergency took effect in 16 municipal districts, including this one, July 21.

A question: Why, in the unrest, do blacks not shoot back at the police? Are there no guns? Lucky smiles, reaches to his ankle, then dangles his snub-nosed pistol by

the trigger guard. Yes, he says, there are guns in Soweto.

White Johannesburg and black Soweto are about 10 miles (16 kilometers) apart, but it is a gulf made unbridgeable by economics and by the Group Areas Act, which remains intact under the limited changes in racial policy offered by President Pieter W. Botha. The law says black people must live in one area, colored people in another, Indians in another, and whites in yet one more.

The divide is evident, even without seeing the race of the residents. White South Africa abounds with vegetation. Soweto is mostly barren, a place of dark yellow dirt crisscrossed with homes that range from small, for many, to grand, for the few wealthy blacks.

While there are strata in Soweto, the distinctions of class and wealth do not detract from black hostility to apartheid, and offer insights into the gradations of opposition.

The sedan crawls forward, then leaps to 125 mph when Lucky is challenged about the virility of its engine. "You ask why Soweto has not blown up," he says in a manner that seemed rehearsed, theatrical. "Because there are people here with jobs, something to protect."

"The older people have grown up with the system," he says, "the young people don't want to grow into that acceptance. So you have kids throwing rocks to protest the system. But how long can you go on throwing rocks? For 10 years?"

The conversation lapses. Across town, in the white areas, people are going to the movies, filling up the discotheques, or being seated at restaurants. In Soweto, there is one movie house and few

disco, but, by a conservative estimate, 4,000 shebeens, the unadorned, backroom parlors devoted to drinking and loud music and conversation.

At Sophie's, the first shebeen on the itinerary, there is an immediate oddity: white women courting young black men, a daring venture, shot through, still, with a sense of the illicit, despite the repeal of legislation forbidding interracial sex. Sophie's is on a street of dirt and small homes, unmarked and unadvertised, except by the cars parked outside, a place to be entered by the back door. Its clients are mostly middle class, and the black computer analysts and personnel officers gathered offer testimony to black advancement and the constraints on it and to the economic enclaves induced by apartheid.

A man called Joe, for instance, says he has a good job with a multinational corporation, but is aggrieved. Next up the line is a white man, he says, who has a company car, while he does not.

Another man complains that, because of the color of his skin, "we can never let our intelligence be fulfilled." A young man who says he works for IBM takes more radical stance, talking of disavowal and sanctions and saying they would be a good thing to force racial change on the white authorities.

Down the road, at Spoon's shebeen, they are sitting on chairs arranged around the bare walls, the floors littered with empty beer bottles, while a professional disco dancer on his night off from the stage gyrates in solitary communion with the music under unadorned light. Benny, a black traffic

policeman, says things have been quiet since the curfew. He says people are not coming to the shebeens in the usual numbers. And he has a grievance, too.

He has been on the force 10 years, he says, riding his Suzuki motorcycle around town, his service pistol on his hip, ticketing blacks and whites just like a white traffic cop would. His take-home pay, he says with some pride, is about the equivalent of \$450 a month.

"But the whites, they are getting more," he says, "whites who joined the force when I did. They can drive a patrol car. I am not allowed to."

Outside again, the sedan sneaks forward like some phantom hunting the night between small homes that seem all the smaller in comparison to the places over the hill, the places with pools and courts and opulence.

Soweto has five municipal swimming pools and a handful of private ones. The white areas in and around Johannesburg have 65,000 private pools alone.

What would it happen, Lucky is asked, if the Group Areas Act was repealed, if there were no longer any residential segregation laws? The answer: not much.

Maybe 1 percent of the black people, those like him, could afford to move into white areas. But the rest would stay put in Soweto, he says, and so their children would go to school in Soweto, as they do now, while the white children went to school in white areas. There would be no apartheid.

The car glides into a night made suddenly brighter by the burning of a Volkswagen minivan, straddling the road, an emblem of some indistinct unrest, a blazing torch in the center of an indistinct street, an insoluble puzzle.

Herald Tribune

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By David E. Bonior

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U.S. Reassesses Mideast Peace Talks After Murphy's Unsuccessful Mission

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The recent trip of Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, to the Middle East made so little progress that the Reagan administration has begun to reassess its hope of reviving the Middle East peace process, diplomatic sources said.

The sources said that Mr. Murphy, in a six-day trip that ended last Sunday, was unable to win assurances that if the United States agreed to meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, direct talks between Jordan and Israel would follow.

The administration is not ready to abandon the goal of launching new, expanded peace talks between Israel and Jordan by the end of the year, the sources stressed. The United States has devoted considerable effort to this end since King Hussein of Jordan met with President Ronald Reagan at the White House in May.

But, the sources said, the administration will not be able to put off much longer a decision about whether to risk serious strains in U.S. relations with Israel by acceding to Hussein's wishes and meeting with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.



Richard W. Murphy

Israel has strongly opposed U.S. acquiescence to Hussein's proposal because it fears that such a meeting would be regarded as U.S. recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The United States has pledged that it would not deal with any delegation containing PLO members and would participate in a meeting only if it appears to further

the goal of eventual Jordanian-Israeli talks.

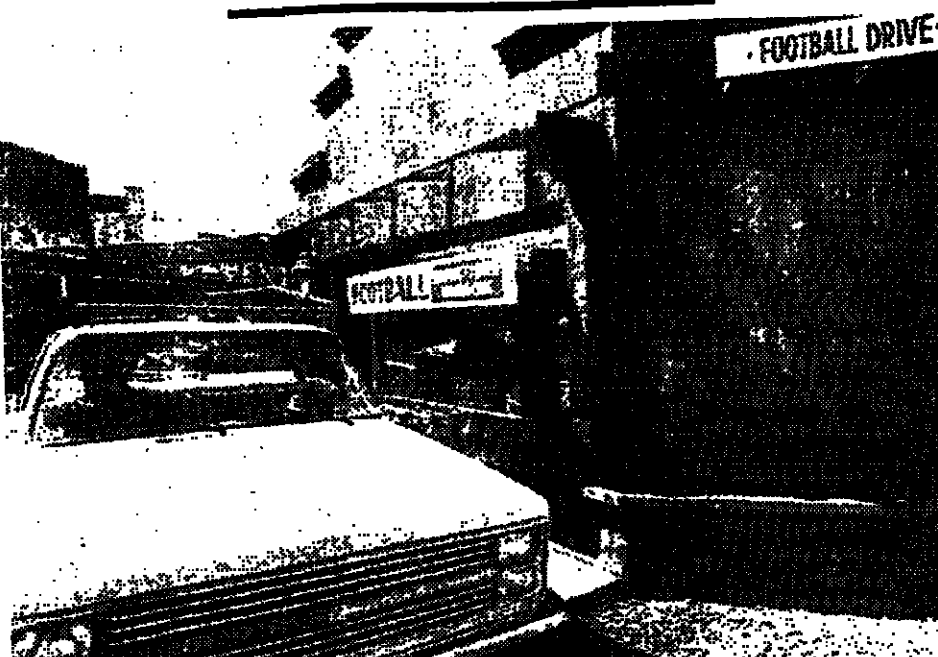
Hussein reportedly has said that while he hopes his plan would lead to eventual direct talks, the uncertainties of continued cooperation from the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, and the reluctance of moderate Arab states to openly support his peace initiative prevent him from giving assurances about what Jordan would do.

Hussein also is said to be unwilling on two demands that the United States regards as serious obstacles: Jordan's insistence that the United States deal with the PLO and that the peace talks be held under the umbrella of an international conference, including the Soviet Union.

Israel has said that it would not take part in any process that includes the PLO, and the United States has opposed Soviet involvement in current Middle East negotiations.

Before Mr. Murphy's trip, U.S. officials had expressed cautious optimism that he might find sufficient flexibility in the Jordanian and Israeli positions to get around the procedural problems. That did not happen, and the question facing U.S. policymakers is whether the process has reached a point where no further movement is possible.

AMERICAN TOPICS



EASY BET — Sam's Town Casino in Las Vegas will open Nevada's first drive-up betting window on Sunday. At the moment, it is planning only to accept football wagers.

New York 2000: A Growth Odyssey

The shine will stay on the Big Apple for the rest of this century, according to a newly published economic analysis. It says the economy of New York City and its suburbs, buoyed by a five-year recovery, has entered a period of sustained growth that is threatened only by a housing shortage.

The study, reported in The New York Times, concludes that the nation's largest urban area has fully recovered from the economic crunch of the 1970s, when New York City came close to bankruptcy and hundreds of businesses closed.

"We are no longer looking at an aging economy, but one that is vital and growing," said Regina B. Armstrong, an economist who conducted the analysis for the Regional Plan Association, an economic research group. Her study predicts the area's population, employment and industrial output will grow at a rate slightly below the U.S. average but still will increase rapidly for the next 15 years.

The study projects that the city, which lost more than 450,000 jobs in the 1970s, will regain a similar number by the century's end. The metropolitan area lost 564,000 residents from 1972 to 1982, the study said, but it will gain more than two million in the next 15 years. Ms. Arm-

strong said that new housing would have to be built at twice the current rate to keep up.

Short Takes

The Smithsonian Institution is preparing for a surge of calls on its Dial-A-Phenomenon number as Halley's comet nears. Recent calls to the number — (202) 357-2000 — have been spurred by the Pleiades meteor shower. To observe it, a person should simply lie on the ground on a clear night and look up at the sky. For Halley's, it counsels patience. The comet will not be visible through small telescopes for another month or two, even later to the naked eye.

The number of Americans who died in home fires dropped 14 percent in 1984, largely because of a decline in arson. A survey by the National Fire Protection Association reported 4,075 home deaths in 1984, down from 4,670 in 1983. The association cited a more coordinated effort by authorities to identify and arrest arsonists, and the continued increase in the use of automatic smoke detectors, which are now in three-fourths of U.S. homes.

Shorter Takes: Forty-eight percent of all state and local government workers were employed in education last year. The cost of driving a car fell in 1984

for the second straight year, from 33 cents to 32.78 cents per mile, due mainly to a decline in interest rates and to motorists driving more.

Three Mile Island: Legal Chain Reaction

More than six years after the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania, area residents are going to court in droves, blaming the mishap for problems from cancer to AIDS.

More than 1,300 such suits have been filed; more than 100 were registered last week alone. "I counted 1,000," said Dauphin County Judge William Lipsitt, "and then I gave up."

The deluge followed recent reports that injury claims filed after the March 1979 accident led to at least \$3.9 million in settlements, though the plant did not admit liability.

Some people say they are suing simply as a way to get information. "I would like to know," said Naomi Livingston, who thinks the accident may have caused her breast cancer, "what was released down there."

But Fred Speaker, an attorney for American Nuclear Insurers, was skeptical. Some of the plaintiffs, he said, "view the accident as opening up some very deep pockets."

— Compiled by BRIAN KNOWLTON

Alleged U.S. Mobsters Named in Indictment Are Called New Breed

By Joseph F. Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEWARK, New Jersey — The members of the Luchese crime organization who were indicted this week on charges of racketeering are a new breed of criminal who broke with the "old code" and low-key way of life of their elders, according to U.S. law enforcement officials.

This week, a federal grand jury indicted 26 persons accused of being New Jersey members of the New York-based Luchese crime group, which the authorities said is headed by Anthony Corallo. On Wednesday, 21 of the accused were arrested in New Jersey and Florida while the other five remain at large.

In interviews Thursday, law enforcement officials described the defendants as "young, aggressive, intelligent and sophisticated" people in their 30s who bought \$500,000 homes and flashy sports cars.

"They are all related by blood or marriage and for this reason, were very tough to penetrate," one federal official said. "They dress casual but upscale, and when they wanted to get in touch with each other, they used beepers."

According to the indictment, the Luchese organization is involved principally in gambling and loan-sharking operations in northern New Jersey, and through these operations the members have been able to take control of at least one business.

They also cooperate in a network that brings drugs from South America and the Caribbean through Florida to New Jersey and New York, according to a report on Organized Crime in New Jersey written by Lieutenant Colonel Justin J. Dintino, deputy state police superintendent.

Members of the Luchese group maintain close working relations with members of the Genovese and

DeCavalcante organizations who operate in some of the same territories, the report said.

The Luchese group moved quickly to fill a vacuum in the gambling operations in the Ironbound section of Newark a few years ago, the report said, when Angelo Bruno, the reputed crime boss of Philadelphia, and his Newark representative, Anthony Caponegro, were killed within a short time of each other.

The killings were the result of a dispute within the Bruno group, according to police sources, but the Luchese organization took the opportunity to move into the area.

The report described the Luchese members in New Jersey as "a small but powerful group of individuals" who were able not only to take over the territory held by the Bruno faction but to move into some gambling operations run by Tino Fiumara, who was identified as a Genovese group figure, after Mr. Fiumara was sent to prison.

According to Thomas W. Greenish, the acting U.S. attorney for New Jersey, the leader of the New Jersey faction of the Luchese group, one of those indicted Monday, is Anthony Acceturo, 47, of Hollywood, Florida. He fled New Jersey 10 years ago when he was subpoenaed to testify before the State Commission of Investigation.

The state police said that Mr. Acceturo was groomed for leadership in the New Jersey faction by Joseph Abate of Atlantic City, who is identified by law enforcement officials as a capomare, or underboss, in the Luchese group and who is described as in semiretirement.

Mr. Greenish said the activities of Mr. Acceturo and the other 25 defendants "range from an extortion 25 percent take-over of a gem distribution business" in Florida to "loan-sharking at interest rates of 156 percent annually."

Izvestia Sees a Threat to Ties In U.S. Chemical-Spy Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

check to assure that use of the powder has been discontinued. The official said it was unclear whether the substance had been used in Leningrad as well as Moscow.

The State Department has been asked by the American Foreign Service Association, which represents career Foreign Service employees, to increase hardship pay for those serving in Moscow and Leningrad because of NPPD.

In a comment on U.S.-Soviet relations, Pravda denounced Washington for barring three Soviet diplomats from traveling to a U.S.-Soviet volleyball game just outside the city.

The State Department said the arena was in an area closed to Soviet diplomats and added that the action was partly in response to

Soviet refusals three times in the past six weeks to approve travel by officials from the U.S. consul in Leningrad to closed areas.

"This creates the impression that, instead of encouraging dialogue between our countries and creating a favorable atmosphere for the [summit] meeting, attempts are being made in the U.S.A. to place obstacles in the way of the dialogue," Pravda said.

But in an indication that business was continuing as usual, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block was to proceed on schedule Friday to Moscow on a mission to promote Soviet purchases of U.S. farm commodities.

An aide said it would "probably not be appropriate" for the agriculture secretary to bring up the question of NPPD.

(AP, Reuters, NYT)

Space Shuttle Rescue Teams Prepare for the Day They Hope Never Comes

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a ritual repeated before every liftoff, rescue teams from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are busy this week preparing for something they hope will never happen: the crash of an American space shuttle.

Such contingency plans have come into focus because of the unexpected shutdown of one of the shuttle Challenger's three main rocket engines shortly after its last launch.

This week the rescue crews have fanned out from Florida, ready in the event that they are needed after Saturday's Discovery launching. They go to such places as Spain and Senegal where, at various foreign airports, they practice with firefighters and medics.

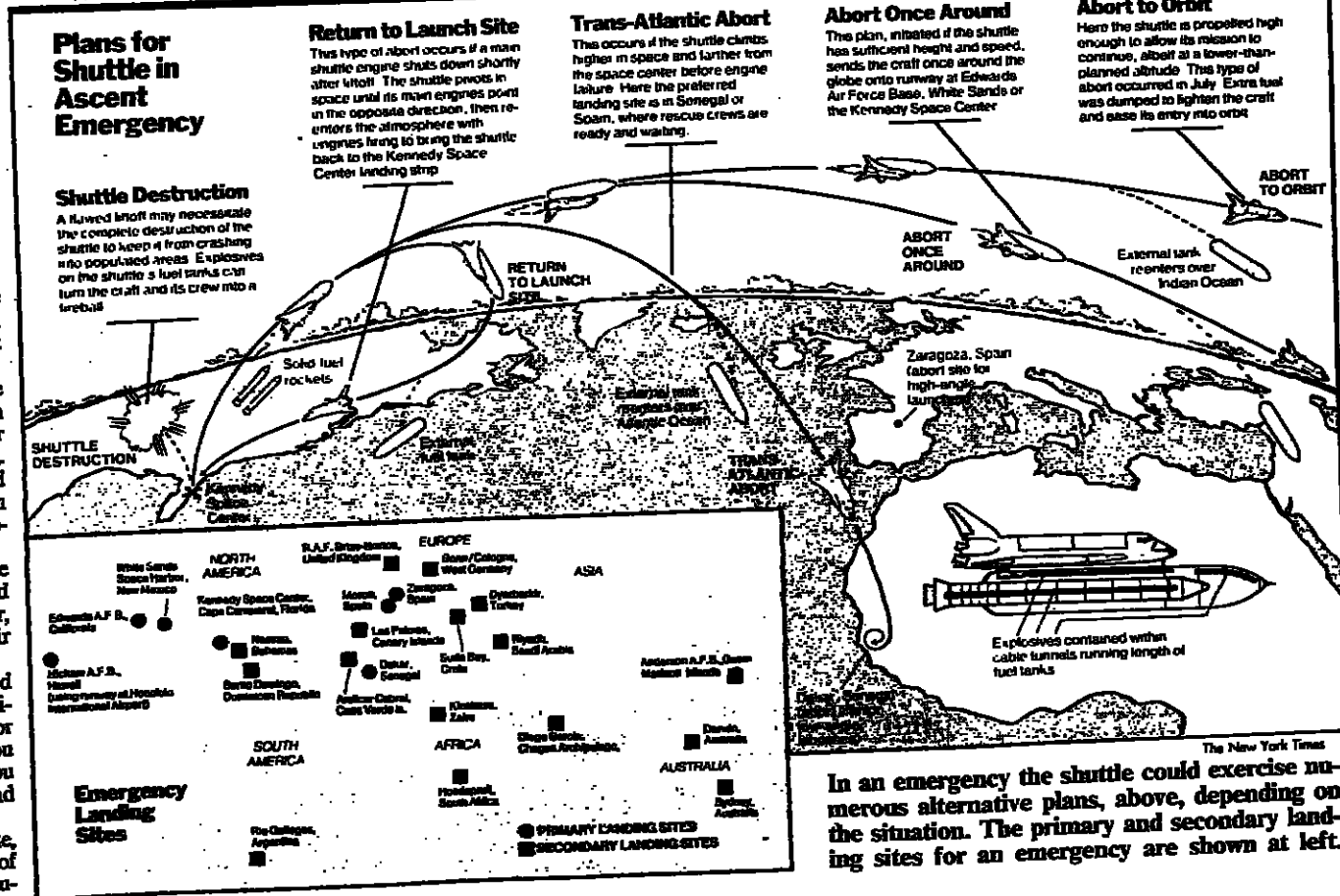
On launching day the rescue teams listen to the countdown and wait. In 19 shuttle flights so far, there has been no need for their skills.

"At times it's quite hairy," said Bob Everette, a space agency official who early this week left for Dakar, Senegal. "Sometimes you lose communications. Then you keep watching and listening and waiting for that double boom."

In its return to Earth, the shuttle, moving faster than the speed of sound, announces itself with a double sonic boom as it approaches an airport.

The nation's fleet of space shuttles has logged more than 50 million miles (80 million kilometers) without injury.

Training sessions helped prepare the astronauts for last month's engine failure. "I was surprised how similar the whole thing felt to the simulator," said Colonel C. Gordon Fullerton of the air force, the ship's commander.



In an emergency the shuttle could exercise numerous alternative plans, above, depending on the situation. The primary and secondary landing sites for an emergency are shown at left.

One of Challenger's three main engines shut down, and a second engine also threatened to quit, which would have forced the shuttle down in Europe or the eastern Mediterranean.

No astronaut would be asked to cope with the ultimate contingency — a flawed liftoff that necessitated destruction to keep the shuttle

from crashing into populated areas. Responsibility for blowing up the craft rests with the range safety officer at the Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, just down the coast from the Kennedy Space Center.

Less catastrophic ways to end a shuttle mission are routinely practiced by rescue teams and astronaut crews.

The first of the space agency's emergency plans to abort a mission is known as "return to launch site." This occurs if a main shuttle engine shuts down immediately after liftoff.

A 100-member recovery crew stands by at every launch for this type of emergency, waiting at the shuttle's three-mile landing strip at

the Kennedy Space Center. The second type of emergency, known as "trans-Atlantic abort," starts if the shuttle climbs higher before engine failure. Here the landing site is in Senegal or Spain.

If the shuttle gets even higher it might "abort once around" the globe onto a runway at Edwards Air Force Base in California, White

U.S. Religious Debate Flares Over Church Sanctuary for Central Americans

(Continued from Page 1)

want to advance," said the Reverend Richard John Neuhaus, a theologian, author and Lutheran minister. "It makes people cynical about the church."

While several national religious organizations have spoken out on one side of the issue or the other, the majority of local U.S. churches and synagogues have not taken sides.

There are 237 houses of worship that have declared themselves sanctuaries, according to the Chicago Religious Task Force on Central America, a national coordinating body that helps match refugees with interested churches or synagogues. About 1,000 aliens, often traveling as families, have been sheltered since the first church declared sanctuary in 1982, according to the task force.

Religious workers provide the aliens with food, clothing and other personal needs, such as medical services and schooling. Families of ten take up residence in the basement of the house of worship and venture out with the assistance and protection of members of the congregation.

After a time, the refugees may either move on to another sanctuary or be absorbed into a local community where other illegal aliens are already living.

In the handful of cases in Texas and Arizona where arrests of sanctuary workers and aliens have been made, agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service have apprehended the suspects while in transit to or from the sanctuary.

Duke Austin, a spokesman for the immigration service, says the agency's policy is to avoid going

into churches to make arrests. "We know we could," he said. "Legally, there is no question. But we do not think it is productive. We have enough illegal aliens outside of churches."

Twelve church workers are scheduled to stand trial in October for transporting aliens and sheltering them in an Arizona church. In a ruling last month in Phoenix, Federal District Judge Earl H. Carroll said he would not allow religious motivation as a legal defense.

There is no statute making churches a place of refuge, according to Ignatius Bau, a San Francisco lawyer who has just completed a book on the history of sanctuary.

The defendants in the Arizona case, like those in a case in Texas, contend that their actions are protected by their right to free exercise

of religion under the First Amendment.

Dr. Shriver says he supports the sanctuary movement because of what he calls an inconsistency in the application of the immigration laws that grants asylum for refugees from certain countries like Vietnam or the Soviet Union but not from El Salvador or Guatemala.

Advocates of offering sanctuary say Central American refugees should qualify under the Refugee Act of 1980, which grants asylum on the grounds of "persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution" at home.

In biblical times those being pursued in vengeance found safety in special cities of refuge established by Moses. In the Middle Ages, criminals were safe even from kings when they entered the gates of the

monastery. In the days before the U.S. Civil War, runaway slaves were protected in churches along the underground railroad.

Providing for those in danger is such an integral part of religious tradition that it takes its name from the most sacred part of a church — the sanctuary.

The mainstream Protestant churches, led by the 32-denominational National Council of Churches, support the sanctuary movement. In 1984, the Rabbinical Assembly, which represents more than 1,200 Conservative rabbis around the world, passed a resolution favoring sanctuary.

The National Conference of Catholic Bishops has expressed sympathy for the suffering of Latin American refugees but has not taken a position on sanctuary.

The National Association of Evangelicals, representing 42 denominations, also has not taken a formal position on sanctuary. "Unofficially, I think that our people would not support the sanctuary movement," said the Reverend Billy A. Melvin, executive director of the association. "Evangelicals feel that there is a proper way to address the problem — through the law."

Mr. Neuhaus says parallels with slavery and the Vietnam War are not fully accurate.

The sanctuary workers, he said, are not principally interested in sheltering people but rather want to "score points" against the Reagan administration. In so doing, he said, a few aliens are exploited and the safety of tens of thousands of others in the country illegally are jeopardized by the added publicity about their presence.

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With Drought Broken, Recovery Period Starts For Stricken Africans

By Clifford D. May

New York Times Service

NYALA, Sudan — A threadbare coat of green now covers much of the landscape of western Sudan. Next to villages scattered along the dirt road leading from El Fasher to Nyala, bags of donated U.S. grain, which are referred to by the peasants as "Reagan," are piled.

Farmers tend fields of millet and sorghum. Children splash about in muddy water holes.

"A few months ago, this looked like absolute desert," said Allen Jones, head of the United Nations World Food Program operation in Sudan. "I couldn't believe anything had ever grown here."

In western Sudan, as in many parts of Africa, the main part of the relief effort is coming to an end and a more difficult period of recovery and rehabilitation is about to begin.

Throughout vast areas of the continent, the drought has broken, though there is no guarantee that adequate rains will continue to fall.

Despite food-ups, bottlenecks and diversion of food, aid has reached millions in need. A surprising number of peasants, particularly in the western Sudan, where many had predicted a catastrophe, have managed to get by with little or no aid by subsisting on such nourishment as roots and wild berries.

Hundreds of thousands of others did not manage to survive what will certainly be known as the great famine of the mid-1980s. Tens of millions of Africans continue to suffer from hunger, malnutrition and chronic disease.

A few weeks ago the United Nations issued an emergency appeal for aid for Sudan. But after a tour of Darfur, the hardest-hit western region, the executive coordinator for emergency operations, Maurice F. Strong, concluded that what was needed was to use the food and trucks already in Sudan.

Supplies ordered from abroad now are unlikely to arrive in time to

be of much value. "We have to do everything we can to mobilize those resources that we can use now, in the next few weeks," said Mr. Strong.

"After that," he added, "we need to start working for the longer term."

Within days, U.S. helicopters are to begin operating in southern Darfur and along the Chad border, ferrying food to camps and villages that have been cut off by rain and floods.

Peasants in those and other areas will need all the strength they can muster to tend their crops and reap this year's main harvest, hoped for around November.

"In places that aid hasn't reached," said George Calderbank, head of agricultural services for the internationally financed Western Sahara Development Corp., "farmers are so weak they're actually collapsing in the fields, just falling down in the middle of weeding."

To distribute the food where it is most needed will require that rural areas of severe deprivation be identified and monitored.

A recent study by Unicef, the UN Children's Fund, concluded that "blanket distribution" of aid, coupled with "misappropriation" of resources, had too often meant that "the truly needy received little or nothing."

But development specialists say that after the harvest, most areas should be quickly weaned from relief aid. "The farmers are obviously very poor, and many of them are deeply in debt," said James Ogborn, the senior agronomist for Western Sahara Development.

"They need a good harvest this year and a good price for their crop," Mr. Ogborn said. "A distribution of 'Reagan' after the harvest will only hold prices down and ensure that they remain destitute."

In Sudan alone as many as a million peasants are still in camps or urban squatter settlements, or will return to rural areas too late to plant this year, so conflict between



Map of Sudan showing the location of Nyala and El Fasher.

the relief and rehabilitation efforts is inevitable.

Experts say such conflict can be minimized, although not eliminated, through planning and coordination among the many organizations working in Sudan, Ethiopia and other African countries. Such coordination has been limited so far, but at least a few aid officials are working at it.

After the harvest, Mr. Strong said, redistributed foreign grain should be immediately warehoused and reserved for future emergencies.

Displaced people might be put to work on such projects as planting trees to hold back the desert or improving sanitation in disease-ridden inner cities and paid in cash that they could use to buy food from farmers.

Donated fertilizers could be sold to those farmers, and the proceeds used to continue the environmental rehabilitation programs.

Western development specialists contend that profound changes will be needed in governmental policies that provide food for soldiers and bureaucrats at the expense of the peasants who produce it. Such policies have long been the rule in most of the famine-afflicted countries of Africa.

Finally, for rehabilitation to succeed, progress must be made toward settling the civil wars that have caused widespread destruction, hastened economic deterioration and interfered with relief efforts in Sudan, Ethiopia, Chad and virtually every other African nation where hunger has been severe.

Chinese Navy Reportedly Had Role In Large-Scale Profiteering Scandal

By Dan Southern

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China's official military newspaper has provided the first confirmation of military involvement in a profiteering scandal on the southern island of Hainan.

Chinese Navy airplanes were used illegally to transport imported consumer goods for resale at a high markup earlier this year despite repeated injunctions from central government authorities against such activities, according to the People's Liberation Army Daily.

In an Aug. 17 report, the military daily said that from January to March of this year, a certain unidentified air force unit of the Chinese Navy used military aircraft on six occasions to transport from Hainan island to Sichuan province imported consumer products that were not supposed to be brought out of Hainan.

Hainan has been designated an "open port" with import privileges denied to other areas with special development zones that have a degree of economic autonomy.

The products from Hainan included more than 6,000 video cassettes, 1,038 television sets, and one 386 television set, and one 386 television set. The total value of the products was more than 6 million yuan (\$2.07 million), the military newspaper said.

The People's Liberation Army Daily thus confirmed earlier suspicions of military involvement in China's recently disclosed Hainan affair, viewed by some observers as the biggest profiteering scandal to occur since the country began its open-door policy toward trade and investment more than six years ago.

Earlier unconfirmed reports indicated that the Chinese Navy had played a role in illegally transporting by sea thousands of imported motor vehicles from Hainan to the Chinese mainland.

It was not clear whether the military newspaper had addressed the question of sea transport in other editions, since the publication is not easily obtained by foreigners. Foreigners are not allowed to subscribe to it.

The reported involvement of naval aircraft in the Hainan affair would have constituted only one

small part of the scandal, since hundreds of millions of dollars in illicit loans were involved, according to reports carried by the official Xinhua news agency earlier this month. But the full story has yet to be revealed. Xinhua said earlier that 143 cases of criminal practice were still under investigation.

Foreigners here said it is logical to assume that the navy used not only airplanes but also sea-going vessels to carry some of the imported consumer goods to the mainland, given the navy's heavy involvement in strategic Hainan. It would be difficult to move thousands of vehicles in a relatively short period of time by means other than military sea transport.

When the Hainan scandal was first disclosed three weeks ago, the Chinese press cited investigative reports showing that 89,000 motor vehicles were moved from Hainan to the mainland for resale, along with other imported consumer goods, which were then resold at double or triple their original price.

In its Aug. 17 report, the People's Liberation Army Daily said that the navy division which it cited had

been involved not only in illegally transporting goods but also in selling them for total revenue amounting to more than 2.4 million yuan (\$827,586).

It said the division's illegal activities occurred after central government authorities had formally stipulated that government organizations not engage in business activities.

Even after a discipline inspection team was sent to Hainan in early March to investigate the case, leaders of the navy division were reported to have ignored the investigation and continued to transport imported products off the island for resale elsewhere.

A military commission of the Communist Party Central Committee accused leading cadres of the navy division of forging Communist Party ideals and discipline. A party warning was delivered to the commander and political commissar of the division and serious demerits were recorded in their records, the People's Liberation Army Daily said. The division's chief of staff also got a warning and demerit.

Corruption in the Chinese military is a sensitive issue, given the traditional image of the armed forces as a highly disciplined force. But the official press has from time to time touched on the subject in recent years. In December 1983, for example, the English-language China Daily reported that two navy officers at the Canton naval base who sold airplane fuel to a trafficker in exchange for gifts were sent to jail for two years.



Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader.

For Deng's 81st Birthday, the Press In Beijing Publishes a Gift of Song

Reuters

BEIJING — The official press published on Friday the lyrics of a song strongly praising the Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, in preparation for his 81st birthday Saturday.

Mr. Deng has avoided the personality cult that surrounded his predecessors, Mao and Hua Guofeng, but analysts said that the new song, "Hello, Xiaoping," recalled such tunes as "Our Leader Chairman Mao."

The song's lyrics were translated as follows:

The smiles which had been last today grace the eyebrows,
The bound feet now prance over the golden bridge.
The singing which had been swallowed bursts from the breast,
Hello Xiaoping, hello Xiaoping.

Mr. Deng has engineered China's economic opening to the West since he returned to power in 1978, following a period of disgrace under Mao. He has gained popularity among Chinese for his relatively pragmatic approach to government.

Biographies of Chinese leaders are generally sketchy, and in the absence of official guidance, Mr. Deng's 80th birthday was widely marked last year on Aug. 22. But according to a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, his birth date was Aug. 24, 1904.

Beijing, Singapore Set Talks

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore plans to visit Beijing in mid-September for talks on improving trade and economic relations, official sources said Thursday. The visit follows an invitation from Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China in January.

Liberia Tries Dissident Banker on Sedition Charges

By Edward A. Gargan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An international banking executive for Citibank, who is a leader of an opposition party in Liberia, has gone on trial on sedition charges in Monrovia, the Liberian capital, according to officials at the United Nations and the State Department.

The trial by military tribunal of the banker, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, began on Thursday. It came two months before scheduled elections that are to mark a return to civilian rule in Liberia.

General Samuel K. Doe, Liberia's leader, has asserted that a speech given last month by Mrs. Johnson-Sirleaf in Philadelphia was "detrimental to the peace and stability of the country."

Mrs. Johnson-Sirleaf, 46, a Harvard-educated economist, was minister of finance in Liberia at the time of the 1980 military coup. She later worked at the World Bank before becoming Citibank's African representative.

She was placed under house arrest on July 31 after arriving in Liberia and was taken to a military stockade on Aug. 9.

U.S. Embassy officials in Monrovia have "expressed concern" to the Liberian government over the case, according to Robert L. Bruce, a spokesman for the State Department.

"We're urging prompt due process," he said.

In addition, Edward J. Derwinski, a State Department counselor, went to Monrovia last month to review election procedures and to voice concern about the impending trials, Mr. Bruce said.

Despite the proliferation of political parties that sprang up when elections were called, only one party besides General Doe's ruling National Democratic Party of Li-

beria, the Unity Party, has successfully registered for the election.

The other parties, including Mrs. Johnson-Sirleaf's Liberal Action Party, which she helped found, have been blocked by the courts or special election panels, or the parties' leaders have been jailed or banned from political activity.

In her speech in Philadelphia to the Union of Liberian Associations in the Americas, Mrs. Johnson-Sirleaf criticized Liberia's program of constructing large public buildings to the detriment of the rest of the economy.

"While agricultural and rural development programs are on the verge of closure for lack of funding, a wide range of buildings—Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Health and scores of buildings—are being constructed," she said, adding that this activity "represents a nonproductive investment."

Role of Soviet Seasonal Workers Arouses Debate

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — To a police colonel in the north Caucasus, they are nothing more than "money grubbers, who work from dawn to dusk, don't drink, live in swinish conditions and suffer untold hardships just for the sake of half a sack of money."

That makes shabashniki, as migrant seasonal workers in the Soviet Union are known, alien to "the principles of our economy and of our morals" and "socially harmful," as A. Didyenko concluded in a letter to the newspaper Izvestia.

This is one view of a group of workers whose precarious existence on the fringes of private enterprise has prompted a hot debate in the Soviet press.

Another view comes from a shabashnik himself. "Yes, we earn good wages," said one who dared not give his name to the newspaper. "And this automatically puts the law enforcement bodies on the alert."

In recent months, as public dialogue about Soviet economic options has opened up, the shabashnik has emerged as the focus of several key questions: To what extent can people accumulate private wealth in the Soviet Union, and how should the state control it?

The debate so far has been rather positive toward the shabashniki, whose initiative is compared favorably to sluggish performances in the official economy. The trend seems to be toward a more flexible definition of legal work outside the public sector.

The issue also has led to discussions about the need for tax reform, perhaps involving a single progressive income tax that would treat salaried and nonsalaried income alike. Other proposals for controlling incomes aired recently in the press include reduction on interest

rate at savings banks and registering the purchase of expensive items on income declarations.

Another idea, promptly and "sharply rejected" in one newspaper, would require fellow workers to approve purchases costing more than 1,000 rubles (about \$1,170 at official rates).

There also is talk about stiffer taxes on inheritance, a sensitive subject that has elicited wide comment going to the heart of the Soviet economic dilemma: the search

for a balance between social equality and individual motivation.

"What stimulus for work would we have," wondered A. Nikonov, of Kriwoi Rog, "if we knew that our children would have to start all over again?" I. Chagrin of Archangel felt just as strongly that "all young people should start out under more or less equal conditions."

Much of the current debate over personal wealth has to do with so-called "unearned income," or illegal profits made in the Soviet Union's pervasive black market.

Illegal "unearned income" is "an economic, social and moral evil," On that, all agree. Speaking in Leningrad, the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, observed that "people are so indignant about the fact of unearned incomes" that there had been demands for legislation.

But there also is a grayer area involving illegal "earned" income, the dilemma of the shabashnik, who is neither a black marketeer nor a speculator. He does work that

is needed, often in agriculture or rural construction. An estimate by the Academy of Sciences is that half of rural construction is done by shabashnik brigades.

He works in groups similar to the brigades favored in the Soviet Union now, and his earnings depend on his product.

The difference is that the shabashnik works outside the system, without links to government ministries, under private arrangements with enterprises or collective farms

looking for ways of finishing work long overdue.

As a rule, he works harder, finishes the job faster and is paid more, in cash or in kind, than his salaried counterparts.

According to one article in Izvestia, the origins of the present-day shabashnik date back to the early 1960s, when itinerant workers, mainly Koreans, joined groups looking for temporary work, mostly in southern regions.

There are few statistics on the phenomenon. One report said that about 100,000 migrate from the Transcaucasian republics a year, the same number from the northern Caucasus and about 50,000 each from Moldavia, the Baltic republics and eastern Belorussia and the Ukraine.

In one region, a letter-writer to the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said that of the 28 pupils in her class, all but one were involved in seasonal work.

"Seasonal work has become a

real calamity in our region," wrote a student from the Chechen-Ingush region. "Walk through some villages in the summer and you will see that every other house is shut up—whole families have gone off on seasonal work."

"Like nomads, we wander back and forth with our suitcases," another said. Seasonal workers, she added, can be recognized by their clothes—leather coats, jeans, imported boots and jewelry.

Izvestia quoted one shabashnik as saying that his group always prepared the fields themselves in the fall for spring sowing and repaired the machinery because they could not trust the collective farm workers to do the job.

"Work is so intensive that in one season an average shabashnik lost 10 kilos of weight," he wrote of his brigade.

The shabashniki's free-wheeling ways irk the authorities. Mr. Didyenko, the police lieutenant colonel from Stavropol, noted that shabashniki have no residence permits and may live in "an unauthorized place" for only 15 months before he ejects them. He also noted that they tend to swell their ranks with tramps and drunks, paying them out of their own profits.

Come harvest time, in cases where they are paid in kind, they often bribe local officials, drivers and market authorities to unload their produce.

"How else can we treat these people?" he asked. "They are breaking the law in every way."

Sikh Moderates Will Take Part In Punjab Vote

Agence France-Press

NEW DELHI — The moderate Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, said Friday that it would participate in next month's elections to choose a new assembly in Punjab.

Surjit Singh Barnala, who was elected to replace Harchand Singh Longowal as the Akali Dal leader, said that the party would take part in the Sept. 25 elections even though "time is short," the Press Trust of India reported from Chandigarh, the Punjab capital.

Mr. Longowal, the most prominent Sikh moderate, was killed Tuesday by extremists in Punjab. He had urged a delay in the elections to resolve disputes between moderates and extremists.

In another development, Punjab state officials dismissed the state director-general of police, Kripal Singh Dhillon, following assertions that security lapses had resulted in Mr. Longowal's death.

Earlier Friday, Mr. Dhillon said that restraints on security forces entering Sikh temples meant that the safety of candidates for the vote could not be guaranteed.

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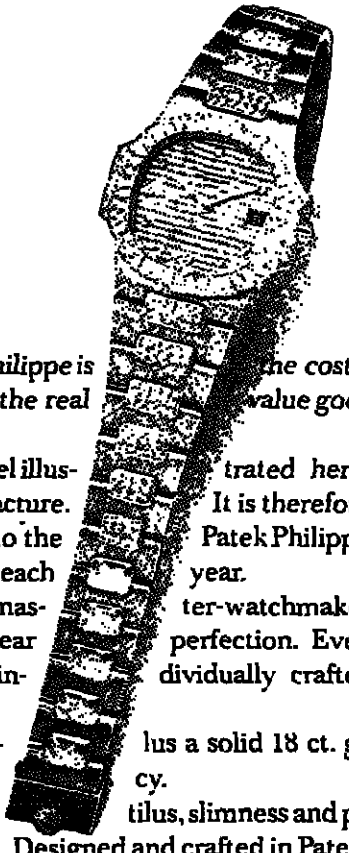
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ARTS / LEISURE

Auctioneers Should Turn Back Clock on Estimates

THE two leading auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, had difficult moments in the season that ended July 31. The heart of the matter was that the auction houses departed from their role as arbiters in the art market to

SOURIN MELIKIAN

become actors. They were not content to keep a record of prices paid at their sales, but tried to influence them.

Sotheby's case is not very serious. What is significant is the public perception of it. After the Florence Gould sale of Impressionist works, professional circles buzzed with the rumor that A. Alfred Taubman, Sotheby's owner, had acquired the \$9.9-million Van Gogh and, it was later said, the \$5.2-million Toulouse-Lautrec. It is now known, a reliable source says, that he did not buy the Van Gogh but did acquire the Toulouse-Lautrec. And why not? Taubman has been collecting for a long time and the painting was the sale's most plausible candidate for the status of a museum piece.

The snag is that an unwritten rule forbids auctioneers and de-

partmental heads to buy from their own sales. Should not Taubman, as the commander-in-chief, abstain from doing what his subordinates are not allowed to do? By stepping in, he was influencing prices.

Christie's infinitely more serious case also stems from its having gone beyond its role as arbiter of the market. David Bathurst, then its New York president, lied in May 1981, saying that three out of eight Impressionist paintings had been sold when only one had found a buyer. He did so "to protect the market and the vendor's interests," he declared in court papers. Far more seriously, Christie's kept lying with estimates and reserves. The vendor, Dmitry Jodidid, chairman of the Cristallina dealership, which took Christie's to court, was exasperated by reserves being raised at the 11th hour, allegedly without his knowledge, and by diverging opinions within Christie's regarding estimates, of which he was not informed.

Had the sale been successful, no complaints would have been made against the "floating reserves," as they were referred to, nor the diverging estimates. The outrage was caused by Bathurst's utterly unimportant lie—those in a position to buy million-dollar paintings knew

the truth within days—but the real problem was the estimates and the way in which they are used by auction houses to steer the market. A quarter of a century ago an estimate was a broad price bracket. The higher end of the estimate could be twice the lower, or more. It was determined weeks in advance to give the vendor some idea of what he might get, and not much fuss was made about it. The vendor agreed to a reserve set, as a purely protective measure, below the lower estimate.

Now auction house experts fine-tune their estimates for weeks, testing the reactions of dealers and collectors who come to see the piece, saying "in confidence" to potential buyers that the work might fetch a lot more than the original estimate. Sometimes, the vendor, who is kept informed, accordingly raises his reserve. He, as much as the auction house, bears the blame for this constant readjustment. If this happens so often these days, it is because the vendor is often a dealer.

Whatever the cause, however, the estimates and reserve game is ultimately harmful to the system. It works as long as the trend in prices is upward; when the economy slows, it goes haywire and is reflect-

ed in high failure rates. At Sotheby's main Impressionist sale in London last March, 46 percent of the pictures, in terms of the total value given for the sale, were bought in. At a sale in mid-May the proportion was 41 percent. Old Masters fared no better: At Christie's New York sale May 9, two-thirds of the collection, in value terms, failed to sell.

True, the market for paintings, regardless of schools and periods, has become intensely speculative. Beginners, including investors, find painting the easiest form of art to buy. It is prominently displayed in museums and is more extensively documented than most fields. The intrusion of inexperienced speculators in the past five years or so has significantly contributed to the devaluation of the market.

But this does not apply to the market in Chinese art, where connoisseurship runs on a high level. And here, too, failures have reached an unusually high proportion, suggesting that something is wrong with the estimate-reserve system.

On May 1, Sotheby's New York press office announced the sale of "the most important group of Chinese sculptures to be offered since World War II." The buy-in rate at

the June 3 sale was 63 percent of total value. The next day Sotheby's could comfort itself with a \$3.9-million sale of Chinese ceramics, leaving 3 percent unsold, but on June 5 the buy-in rate in the sale of Chinese works of art from the Alan Hartman dealership reached 53 percent.

Clearly, auction houses have a problem with their appraisal procedure as far as both estimates and reserves are concerned. The experts who have been involved in most auctions with high buy-in rates are too experienced to have been unaware that the estimates they were giving were far too optimistic. Michel Strass, the leading Impressionist expert in Sotheby's London operation, and James Lilly, for years Sotheby's top Chinese expert in New York, who is leaving the house at the end of the year, are among the best people in their field. Both have an acute perception of quality and financial value. Their failures are unlikely to reflect errors of judgment. My guess is that they gave into pressure from the vendor or perhaps that they went out of their way to entice the vendor for fear of losing him to the competition.

While the consequences were less ominous, these June sales, in the aspect of inflated estimates, were like minor replays of Christie's catastrophic auction of the paintings owned by Cristallina.

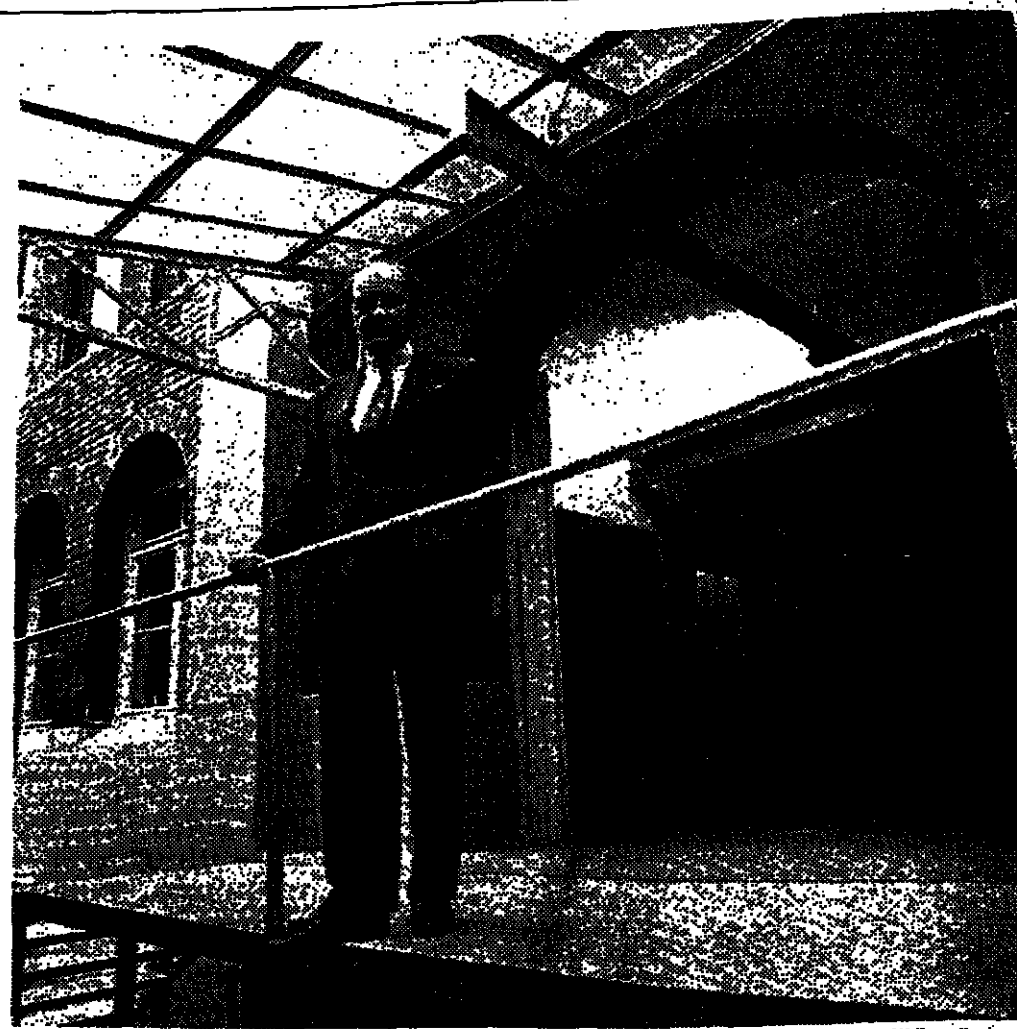
Here is where reform is most urgently needed. Estimates must once again become real estimates. Reserves must be protective barriers set below the lower end of the estimate. This could be enforced legally, since the reserve is specified by contract. (The practice of agreeing orally to alter reserves should be discarded.) There should be a time limit beyond which neither the consignee nor the auction house would be allowed to modify the reserve, say seven days before the action.

Auction houses should be discouraged from advertising estimates before sales; now done systematically, this was the exception two decades ago. Estimates should be aimed at informing would-be buyers, not at yanking up prices. A code of conduct should be worked out by the auction houses.

The news media might do some soul-searching too. No self-respecting writer of so-called reporting news would dream of reporting that a wonderful painting by the famous X, offered by Z, the well-known dealer, is expected to fetch so many millions of dollars, but this is exactly what happens every month in the auction field, as witness in recent months the Gould sale, the Mantegna "Adoration of the Magi" and the Portland gold font splashed all over the London dailies.

Selling by auction, like dealing, is a commercial activity. Relaying auction-house news releases before sales and carrying story-eyed interviews with auction-house experts about their own wares is providing free advertising, with harmful effects; part of the public gains the impression that these are objective statements.

Last of three articles.



Thomas Krings-Ernst and the former factory he has turned into a gallery.

A Venturesome Gallery in Cologne

By David Galloway

COLOGNE — Since its opening four months ago, this city's newest, biggest and most adventuresome private gallery has mounted three major exhibitions. Such a tempo would weary most museum curators, but Thomas Krings-Ernst, 38, learned to pace himself on the fast-track of international finance.

At 26, Krings-Ernst engineered a French-German venture for producing pet foods. Then he established a West German affiliate for J. C. Decaux, the company that replaced Paris's decaying piers with high-tech comfort stations and introduced elegantly streamlined bus shelters in glass and steel.

While French publications were decrying the razing of Paris's redolent monuments, Krings-Ernst saw the evolution of an historic tradition that started with the Roman Emperor Vespasian, who had unshaped urns erected in Rome.

The fledgling gallerist has since parted company with his French partner but still speaks enthusiastically about the aesthetics of "street furniture."

Krings-Ernst's financial adventuring and his passion for painting and sculpture have long enjoyed a peaceful coexistence. His initiation into the fine arts came two decades ago, at "Documenta 3," one of Kassel's mammoth international exhibitions. Between degrees in business administration at Cologne and Fontainebleau, Krings-Ernst chalked up two semesters of art history at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Nice.

While preparing for a job on the New York Stock Exchange, he made the rounds of Manhattan studios. The year was 1969, and what he calls "the Coca-Cola culture" was bubbling. "A constant high," he recalled, in his brisk, telegraphic style. "A rush. The first galleries moving downtown: Cage and Cunningham. Concerts by Phil Glass. Parties at Warhol's Factory. For the first time, I found contact to my own generation."

Meanwhile, despite his student budget, he had begun to collect prints and drawings by Jasper Johns, Donald Judd, David Hockney, Christo, Roy Lichtenstein and James Rosenquist. But when he applied for an apprenticeship at the Maeght Foundation, he was advised that being a gallerist was not a job but a life commitment. It was too early for that, he decided, so he became assistant to a director of the French bank Credit Industriel et Commercial.

His conviction that beauty and functionalism need not be antithetical helped sell his bus-shelter project to the Germans. He offered free installation and maintenance as well as a cash premium in exchange for the right to use a portion of each shelter for advertising. Cologne, Hamburg, Saarbrücken, Bremen and Ludwigshafen signed on, but in Düsseldorf he ran into long-standing monopolies and the project soured.

He and his wife, Ilana, a Russian anesthesiologist, had bought a disused factory in southern Cologne in 1981, simply because they admired early industrial architecture. Krings-Ernst was also intrigued by the multiple uses to which such structures were being put in the United States — "from ateliers to discos to low-cost housing." In 1982 he made 800 photographs of such projects, in hopes of producing a book.

Instead he found himself in the more active role of conservationist. Dozens of Cologne's artists had been producing and exhibiting their work in an old chocolate factory. When their refuge was threatened with the wrecker's ball, Krings-Ernst drummed up support to save part of the historic structure.

In nearby Engelskirchen, a 19th-century wool warehouse in a spacious park was to be demolished to make room for a new city hall. Krings-Ernst organized sit-ins and mobilized teams of journalists and architects to attend meetings of the city council. The warehouse is being recycled as municipal offices, an industrial museum and loft-style apartments.

That success further encouraged him to begin converting his factory. If further impetus was required, he had to look no farther than the nearby Kunstverein. These local art associations are committed to presenting young artists from the region, and often provide springboards for new talent. In 1984 the Kunstverein arranged a nationwide exchange of shows. "When I saw what was emerging throughout Germany," Krings-Ernst recalls, "I knew I had to be part of this progressive spirit."

Within six months he had visited 150 studios, drawn up plans for renovating his factory and designed most of its furnishings. The result is a spacious, flexible exhibition area that many museum directors might envy. With 1,500 square feet, excluding courtyards and offices, Kunststrasse 106, may be Europe's largest private gallery. A show regularly features four artists, each of whom receives an entire floor. For those who plan more complex, time-consuming installations, there are on-site living quarters.

Krings-Ernst staged the first three shows with a single assistant. All were accompanied by hand-somely boxed catalogs. He plans six exhibitions a year, and will pick his permanent stable pragmatically. "I'm open to every medium and movement," he said. Where he feels a strong rapport with an artist and his work, he may offer a three-year contract "as a kind of self-motivation."

The terms are generous, and word is out. He and his assistant, Olaf Zimmermann, regularly review a half-dozen portfolios a day. Most of the successful candidates have come from Düsseldorf, whose art academy maintains a brilliant reputation. Berlin also ranks high on Krings-Ernst's aesthetic map: "There it's the political schizophrenia that counts."

He has no doubt that Cologne is rapidly becoming Europe's leading art metropolis. When the Museum Ludwig opens in 1986, that position will be consolidated. And there is, Krings-Ernst believes, a new generation of potential collectors. "Wirtschaftswunderkinder" like himself, who will be caught up by the innovative spirit of his enterprise.

Exchange exhibitions are planned with Hamburg, Frankfurt and Munich, and the scope is broadening. "I want to create an international forum for progressive art," he said.

David Galloway is a writer and professor based in Wuppertal, West Germany.

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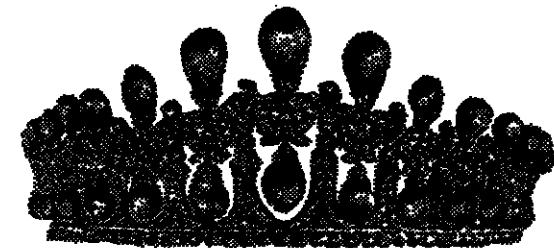
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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 24-25, 1985

Page 9

ECONOMIC SCENE

Japan, the United States
Need Their Interdependence

By KIYOHICO FUKUSHIMA
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Despite some progress by Congress in reducing federal expenditures in the 1986 fiscal year, the U.S. budget deficit remains high and could easily balloon back to the \$200-billion range in the event of a cyclical economic slowdown. Thus, the now familiar pattern of deficit also is certain to continue in the years ahead. Frustration over this situation also will continue to strain the economic relationship between the United States and Japan.

Each country tends to blame the other's macroeconomic policies as the major cause of the imbalance, but the remarkable fact is that both the Japanese government and the Reagan administration are motivated by essentially the same economic philosophies.

Over the last decade, Japan has worked hard to reduce its budget deficit by cutting spending without a major tax increase. During the last five years the Reagan administration has been trying to do the same. Ironically, Japan's mild success in controlling its budget deficit has complicated U.S. efforts to restore fiscal balance.

In contrast to its position at home, the Reagan administration has been urging Japan to stimulate domestic demand. But since the movement toward reducing the budget deficit and reforming the government is deeply rooted in Japan, chances of such change in Japan's macroeconomic policy are slim.

Japan's current drive for smaller government started around 1975. The burgeoning budget deficit after the first oil crisis set some thinkers in Japan to publish an article, "Suicide of Japan," which inveighed against the growing tendencies of dependence on government among the younger Japanese. The article called for self-reliance, discipline and hard work to build a better future.

Reducing the degree of interdependence would hurt Japan and the United States severely.

WITHIN the Japanese leadership the uncontrollable budget deficit soon became public enemy No. 1. Successive Japanese prime ministers tried different methods to combat it. Takeo Fukuda, who took office in 1976, tried to grow out of the deficit by stimulating the economy through more spending based on the locomotive theory popular in the Carter years, and failed. Masayoshi Ohira's proposal for a tax increase led to an electoral setback for his party in 1979, a year after he took office.

Logically, there was no choice left for Mr. Ohira's successor but to cut spending. Since Zenko Suzuki pledged to pursue this path when he took over in 1980, the movement for smaller government became official government policy. An authoritative council on government reform was set up with wide public support.

After Mr. Suzuki resigned in 1982, his successor, Yasuhiro Nakasone, at one time the state minister for government reform, became the advocate of this political and economic thinking, a factor that helped him to succeed Mr. Suzuki. With this background, Mr. Nakasone was able to freeze or reduce all government spending in nominal terms for three consecutive years except for military expenditures and a few other items.

This has gradually reduced the government's borrowing as a percentage of gross national product from 6 percent in 1979 to 3.8 percent this year.

Japan's drive for smaller government has more than 10 years of consensus building behind it. For Mr. Nakasone to reverse course in response to foreign political pressures might well be a formula for political suicide.

As the Japanese government's borrowing decreased, surplus private funds became available for overseas investment. At the same time, Japanese corporations sought to increase their exports to compensate for reduced government spending.

In the United States, in contrast, a dramatic jump in interest

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Aug. 23	Aug. 22	Aug. 21	Aug. 20
Australian dollar	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32
British pound	1.58	1.57	1.56	1.55
Canadian dollar	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.22
Deutsche mark	1.65	1.64	1.63	1.62
French franc	6.55	6.54	6.53	6.52
Italian lira	200	199	198	197
Japanese yen	160	159	158	157
Swiss franc	1.50	1.49	1.48	1.47
U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Reuters, Commercial, Credit Lyonnais, Tokyo-Mitsubishi Bank.

Interest Rates

Key Money Rates Aug. 23	Aug. 22	Aug. 21	Aug. 20
1 month	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%
3 months	7 3/4%	7 3/4%	7 3/4%
6 months	8 1/4%	8 1/4%	8 1/4%
1 year	8 3/4%	8 3/4%	8 3/4%

Source: Reuters, Commercial, Credit Lyonnais, Tokyo-Mitsubishi Bank.

Icahn Has
50.3%
Of TWA

Move Apparently
Assures Takeover

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Carl C. Icahn, the New York financier, raised his interest in Trans World Airlines to 50.3 percent of its outstanding shares on Friday, a move that appeared to give him a victory in his struggle for control of TWA.

Mr. Icahn raised his stake from 47 percent, boosting his holdings to about 17.49 million shares of the approximately 34.5 million shares outstanding, a spokesman said after financial markets had closed for the week.

The spokesman, Peter Rosenblatt, refused to discuss Mr. Icahn's plans, and Mr. Icahn was unavailable for comment.

Earlier in the week, after the TWA board refused to adopt proposals that would have been favorable to a rival bidder, Texas Air Corp., Mr. Icahn said he would seek to seal control of TWA by increasing his holdings to more than 50 percent.

It is believed that he purchased a 930,000-share block of TWA stock that traded Friday at \$22.50 a share.

TWA ended the week at \$22.375 a share, unchanged from Thursday's close.

Mr. Icahn previously offered to buy the TWA shares he did not already own for \$24 a share in cash, but he also said he would enter the market to buy shares at more favorable terms.

Texas Air offered \$26 a share for TWA, but was opposed by the company's unions, which negotiated wage concessions with Mr. Icahn.

Mr. Icahn reached the agreement on Aug. 5 with leaders of TWA's two largest unions, the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers and the Airline Pilots Association.

The agreement, calling for employee concessions in return for 20 percent of the company's stock, required Mr. Icahn to take control of TWA and keep its assets largely intact during the three-year pact.

Directors of TWA decided on Tuesday not to block Mr. Icahn's offer and refused to grant Texas Air options to buy the airline's valuable assets.

Some Wall Street sources had said that Texas Air Corp. and Icahn representatives had been negotiating an agreement under which Texas Air would drop its offer for TWA.

Mr. Icahn confirmed in an interview Thursday that the talks with Texas Air were going on.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

Soviet Price
For Crude
Said to Rise

NEW YORK — The Soviet Union, the world's largest oil producer, has notified European customers that it is raising the price of its main export crude oil by 25 cents a barrel to \$26.25, effective Sept. 1, industry sources said Friday.

The move by the Russians, who keep prices closely in line with market conditions, followed an increase of 50 cents a barrel for Urals crude in mid-August.

The Soviet Union does not publicly announce its pricing decisions for oil, one of its main sources of hard currency. The sources said their companies had been informed of the latest price change by telex messages.

John Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation in New York, said the move "shows the market is quite strong at the moment." Oil prices on world markets have been creeping higher in the past month.

Urals oil for August delivery was quoted Friday in the spot or non-contract market at \$26.45 a barrel, according to Teletype Energy Service, a private market information company.

Mr. Lichtblau said the higher prices are not a sign that demand for oil has suddenly picked up, but rather reflect the low level of supplies available as the fall heating season nears.

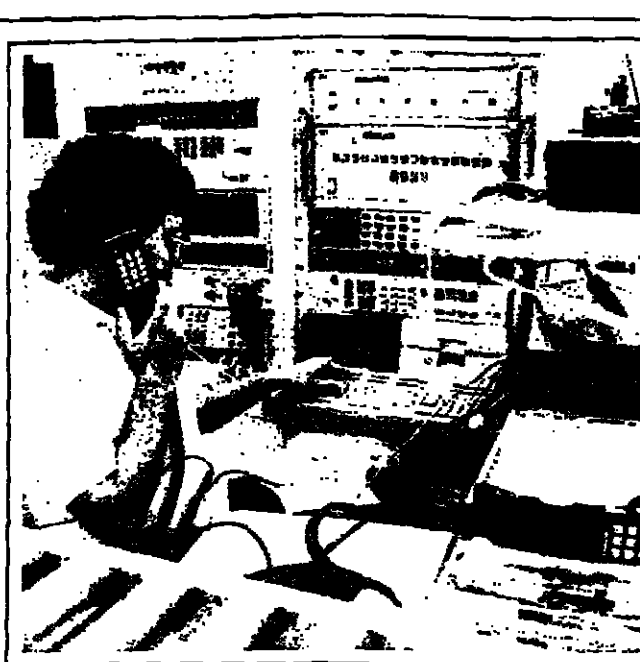
The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has been holding its production down in an attempt to defend official prices.

Arabian light oil, the OPEC benchmark, was quoted at \$27.45 a barrel on the spot market Friday. A month ago, Arabian light crude was hovering around \$27 a barrel. The official price is \$28 a barrel.

Gold

Aug. 23	Aug. 22	Aug. 21	Aug. 20
1 ounce	328.50	328.50	328.50
100 ounces	32,850.00	32,850.00	32,850.00

Source: Reuters, Commercial, Credit Lyonnais, Tokyo-Mitsubishi Bank.



Gopal Talati, a systems tester for Motorola, checking a cellular mobile phone.

Motorola in the High-Tech Market
Analysts Optimistic After Decade of Ups and Downs

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — For many middle-aged Americans, the name Motorola evokes memories of their first television set or car radio. These days, however, Motorola is making its mark in the high-tech world of semiconductors, computers and mobile phones.

But Motorola's technological expansion in the past decade has not always gone smoothly. And today, the company is plagued with problems in the very businesses that it is counting on for fast growth in the future.

Low-priced cellular mobile phones from Japan have produced losses for Motorola's mobile-phone division, notwithstanding its 40-percent market share. Four-Phase Systems Inc., Motorola's computer unit, which is also in the red, laid off 500 employees last week. And a worldwide slump has hurt Motorola's semiconductor division even though that unit is weathering the downturn far better than many of its competitors.

As a result of these problems, Motorola's earnings dropped to \$26 million in the second quarter, from \$98 million in the second quarter of 1984. Despite the turbulence in the marketplace, Robert W. Galvin, Motorola's chairman, boasts that the company, which has revenues of \$5.5 billion last year, will remain on a fast-growth track. In 1980, Motorola had net sales of \$3.3 billion.

"I suppose that by the turn of this decade the corporation should be doing something on the order of \$10 billion worth of business and sometime in the middle '90s potentially double that," said Mr. Galvin, 62, the son of Motorola's founder.

Mr. Galvin scoffs at suggestions that any of his company's ailing divisions face long-term problems. "The businesses that we're engaged in still have a tremendous life ahead of them," he said from Motorola's headquarters in Schaumburg, Ill., 30 miles (48 kilometers) northwest of downtown Chicago.

On Wall Street many analysts share his optimism.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Big 3 U.S. Automakers Start Interest-Rate War

By Warren Brown
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Big Three automakers in the United States, in an effort to reduce bulging inventories of 1985 cars, have begun an interest-rate war that could give buyers, some of the best financing terms since the recession of 1983.

Chrysler Corp. is offering 7.5-percent financing on a wide range of cars and trucks, and General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. have put a 7.7-percent yearly financing rate on many vehicles.

The cut-rate financing is being offered only on 1985 models in dealer showrooms. Dealer lots are swollen now by 600,000 cars that were

manufactured during the auto-transport drivers strike that ended Monday.

The strike by Teamsters who deliver cars to dealers worsened what was already turning into a troublesome oversupply of cars for the three companies. Their sales are off largely because of increasing difficulty in selling mid-size and luxury cars.

"Their sales were down about 10 percent from a year ago some 40 days before the trucks' strike," said Arvid Jouppe, president of Arvid Jouppe Associates Inc., a Detroit-based dealer who analyzes developments in basic industries. "The trucks' strike, was just an incident."

Mr. Jouppe said there was evidence that buyers with family incomes of \$22,000 or more — the people who led the U.S. auto industry out of its recent recession — are beginning to spend money on things other than cars.

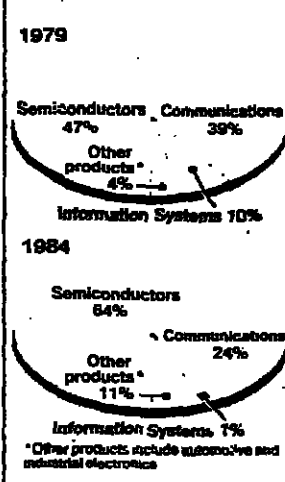
At the same time, there is heated competition between domestic and foreign makers for buyers at the lower end of the market, he said.

GM, the biggest U.S. car company, has seen its overall U.S. market share fall to 36.5 percent during the first six months of this year from 39.3 percent during the same period a year ago.

Ford increased its market share from 23.8 percent to 25.1 percent during the period, and Chrysler

Motorola's Changing
Business Mix

Comparison of 1979 and 1984 operating income by business segment



The New York Times

Guinness Wins
Struggle for
Control of Bell

By Bob Hagertry
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Guinness PLC announced Friday that its £360-million (\$504-million) takeover bid had succeeded in gaining control of Arthur Bell & Sons PLC, a distiller of whisky based in Perth, Scotland.

Guinness, a brewing and retailing company based in London, said acceptance counted so far had raised its stake in Bell to about 65 percent.

The victory by Guinness ended a two-month struggle that was more bitter than the company's famous black stout. The two companies attacked each other through press releases and full-page newspaper advertisements with a ferocity unusual even by the aggressive standards of recent British takeover battles.

Guinness made a slogan of the phrase, "Bells has lost its way." Bell retorted that "Guinness's publicity masks its basic weaknesses in business and management methods."

But Guinness was able to score points by stressing the sluggish growth of Bell's earnings per share in the past three years, its failure to make rapid gains in the U.S. market, and a decline in its share of the British market, although Bell remains the biggest-selling whisky in Britain.

In recent years, Guinness has been trying to reduce dependence on the slow-growing beer business, which provided 85 percent of the company's operating profit in the six months ended in March. Thus, many observers initially were surprised that Guinness chose to pursue a company in an even more sluggish business, Scotch whisky.

The acquisition of Bell marks the peak of a diversification drive that has extended Guinness into operation of cigarette, candy and newspaper shops and health spas and manufacture of vitamins and dietary products. Guinness officials insist that this drive is better founded than a well-known diversification pursued by the company in the 1960s and 1970s.

Ernest Saunders, a former top marketing executive for Nestlé SA who took over as chief executive of Guinness in 1981, spent much of his first three years undoing the earlier spree. He oversaw the closure or sale of about 150 operating companies, extracting the company from such fields as film finance, baby clothing, vacation camps, confectionery and plastics. The company continues to publish its Book of Records, however.

GM began attempting to recapture part of the lost business in June with a 9.9-percent financing program on its front-wheel-drive luxury cars and 8.8-percent financing for its pickup trucks.

The Chrysler campaign ends Oct. 5. GM and Ford will end their programs Oct. 2.

U.S. automakers on Friday reported a 4.6-percent drop in sales for mid-August, United Press International reported from Detroit.

Sales Down in Mid-August

Gourmet Stores
To Be Acquired

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Ernest Saunders, chief executive of Guinness PLC, said late Friday that the company expected to acquire Hédard SA, a Paris-based maker of gourmet foods, for about £10 million (\$14 million).

He said the company was being acquired from the family of Philip Brunon, who would continue to manage the business. The sale is subject to French government approval, but Mr. Saunders said he expected to complete the transaction Wednesday.

He said Guinness aimed to expand sales of Hédard products in the United States.

But London investment analysts say the acquisition will give Guinness another steady source of profit and provide the financial strength needed to pursue more aggressively its expansion in higher-growth areas, such as retailing and health products.

"It's easier to do things if you're starting from a larger base," said Colin Humphreys, an analyst at the stockbrokerage of Scrimgeour Vickers & Co.

The combined company will have annual sales of about £1.5 billion, and John Spicer of Grieve, Grant & Co. forecast that it would produce pretax profit of £140 million in the year ended in September 1986, up from the £85 million Guinness is expected to report for the current fiscal year.

The acquisition of Bell marks the peak of a diversification drive that has extended Guinness into operation of cigarette, candy and newspaper shops and health spas and manufacture of vitamins and dietary products. Guinness officials insist that this drive is better founded than a well-known diversification pursued by the company in the 1960s and 1970s.

Ernest Saunders, a former top marketing executive for Nestlé SA who took over as chief executive of Guinness in 1981, spent much of his first three years undoing the earlier spree. He oversaw the closure or sale of about 150 operating companies, extracting the company from such fields as film finance, baby clothing, vacation camps, confectionery and plastics. The company continues to publish its Book of Records, however.

GM began attempting to recapture part of the lost business in June with a 9.9-percent financing program on its front-wheel-drive luxury cars and 8.8-percent financing for its pickup trucks.

The Chrysler campaign ends Oct. 5. GM and Ford will end their programs Oct. 2.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Lower in New York, Up in Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar drifted lower in New York on Friday, ending the week with a bearish sentiment.
The dollar was higher in Europe, reflecting Thursday's rebound in U.S. trading. There was a downward bias throughout the day in New York, although the dollar held above key support levels.
The pound closed in New York at \$1.405, up from \$1.398 Thursday. Other closing dollar rates in New York: 2.75 Deutsche marks, down from 2.764; 8.975 French francs, down from 8.44; and 2.25 Swiss francs, down from 2.264.
"It was a typical August Friday," said Elaine Lloyd, an analyst at Irving Trust. "The market didn't get anything in the way of new direction."
She also suggested that New York's trading may have been affected by London's activity, which slowed as many dealers went home

early for a long weekend. British banks are closed Monday for the August Bank Holiday.
"It's a fairly thin Friday," said Joe Ansel, a trader with G.H. Miller & Co. in Chicago. "People are leaving, taking their profits or licking their wounds."
Carmine Rotonda, chief trader at Manufacturers Hanover Trust, said, "The market tried three times this week to push the dollar below 2.74 marks without success. Next week is devoid of economic statistics to trade on, and I suspect technicians will dominate the market trying again to push the dollar down."
So-called technical traders base their buy and sell decisions on historical chart movements, featuring "resistance" and "support" levels.
"If technicians do push the dollar below key support levels it could well drop sharply after that," he said. "For sure, there's nothing in the near term to push it higher."
In Europe, the dollar rose in quiet trading in what currency dealers said was a mild recovery from the previous day's sharp drop.
A 2.8-percent decrease in U.S. factory orders for durable goods in July had pushed the dollar to 14-month lows against some currencies in Europe on Thursday.
Dealers said the dollar's recovery in Europe, on Friday came about when market participants realized that a 17.6-percent drop in orders for military equipment was responsible for most of the overall decline in the report on U.S. factory orders, the dealers said.
In London, the pound closed at \$1.4015, down from Thursday's close of \$1.4075. In other trading late Friday, the dollar was at 2.7586 Deutsche marks, up from 2.7512, and at 8.4245 French francs, up from 8.406. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.2505 Swiss francs, up from 2.2455. (AP, UPI)

Alberta's Energy Industry Revives

By Fred Langan
International Herald Tribune
RED DEER, Alberta — A new federal government energy policy and a rush to take advantage of expiring incentive grants and tax laws has Alberta's sluggish economy moving again.
Alberta is Canada's major oil and gas province, but falling world oil prices and a discarded federal energy policy have meant no growth, on an inflation-adjusted basis, in Alberta for the past three years.
Industry sources trace the roots of the province's problems largely to the National Energy Policy, or NEP, a program announced in the fall of 1980 by the Liberal government of former Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau.
The NEP was designed to bring a greater part of the oil and gas industry under Canadian control. Many of its provisions favored Canadian companies while penalizing foreign, especially American, oil companies.
The result was that many foreign oil companies sharply reduced their drilling activity. Alberta's oil industry, already faced with declining oil prices, went from boom to bust.
It is easy to see that is changing. Oil rigs are going up inside Red Deer's city limits for the first time, while west of the city, drilling activity has picked up a pace not seen in years.
"The economics of drilling for oil has never been better," says Robert Price, an analyst with Peters & Co., a Calgary-based brokerage house that specializes in energy stocks.
Two features that make drilling attractive are the reduction of royalties—in 1982 and again this past June—along with the phasing out of a 12-percent petroleum-and-gas revenue tax. The tax, implemented by the Liberals in 1981, is expected to be abolished by 1989.
Dome Petroleum Ltd. is one of the big operators in the area around Red Deer. The oil and gas are easy to exploit here and are close to pipelines connecting markets in the United States and Canada.
Red Deer is also the scene of Dome's comeback from near collapse. A debt-refinancing package, sponsored by the Canadian government and several commercial banks, rescued Dome from bankruptcy proceedings in late 1982. Dome's troubles with long-term debt snowballed after the company had acquired in March 1981 Hudson Bay Oil & Gas Co. for \$4.1 billion, borrowing \$4.5 billion to make the purchase.
Calgary-based Dome appears to have made a turnaround along with the rest of the Alberta economy. For this year's second quarter, the company reported a profit of 2 million Canadian dollars, compared with a loss of 61 million Canadian dollars a year earlier and a loss of 23 million Canadian dollars in the first quarter. It was the first profit since the third quarter of 1983.
Dome had a record loss of 1.1 billion Canadian dollars in 1983, trimming that deficit to 197 million last year.
The new conservative government in Ottawa re-wrote the rules of the oil game this year. Ottawa has made it easier for foreigners to invest in Canadian oil and gas ventures, and has lifted restrictions on exporting oil to the United States.
Other key measures, according

to Mr. Price, are the move to world oil prices—the NEP had a two-tiered pricing system that paid world prices for newly discovered oil but lower prices for oil already in the ground—along with a one-year holiday on Province of Alberta royalties on new discoveries.
The Canadian Petroleum Association estimates that oil companies will spend 20 percent more than they did last year. In 1984, spending came to a record 72 billion Canadian dollars.
Richard Halliwell, analyst at the Toronto offices of First Maribon Securities, takes a more cynical view about Alberta's turnaround.
"Sure, there's a stocking of drilling activity, but that's because companies want to get PIP grants before they run out in March of next year," he said.
PIP is short for Petroleum Incentive Programs, a government program that subsidizes 35 percent of the cost of drilling an exploratory or wildcat well.
Under the new system there will be no grants: "If it's a dry hole, it's all yours," said Mr. Halliwell.

ny, it is necessary to maintain close and continuing contacts and consultations, and to exchange not only statistics but also broader views on the political and economic considerations affecting each country.
Kiyohiko Fukushima, a senior economist in the Washington office of the Nomura Research Institute, a private company.
It is true that today's trade crisis is a result of close interaction between the two economies. But an attempt to reduce the degree of interdependence would hurt both countries severely. Each needs the other if it is to have sustained growth and low inflation.
It is important to recognize that macroeconomic policies are not churned out to order by economic technocrats. They are the result of a mixture of political thoughts, value premises and social traditions as well as of economic analysis. International implications are a factor but not necessarily the determining factor in the policy-making process.
To bring economic policies in the two countries into greater har-

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Investment Banker Uses Tough Tactics for Unions



Brian M. Freeman

NEW YORK — When Brian M. Freeman, an investment banker, is negotiating, he bluffs, he demands and, very calculatingly, he sometimes insults his adversary to gain the upper hand.
The clients he so tenaciously represents, however, are neither deep-pocket takeover artists nor multimillion-dollar corporations. Instead, they are labor unions whose members may be willing to make wage concessions in return for profit-sharing and stock ownership.

Often in troubled company situations, the unions hold the key to either attracting an outside investor for an acquisition or accomplishing a turnaround for existing management. Mr. Freeman views his role as that of getting the message across to them that the wage concessions of unions are "no different than making a capital investment in a company."
For giant corporations those concessions can amount to \$100 million and more a year. Using them as a bargaining chip is what Mr. Freeman refers to as "the exercise of economic power."
Mr. Freeman is one of only a few individuals who specialize in this emerging niche of investment banking. As president of Freeman & Co., a small Washington-based financial advisory firm, he currently is representing, along with Lazard Frères & Co., the unions of Trans World Airlines.

The three unions, machinists, pilots and flight attendants, have aligned themselves with Carl C. Ichni, the investor who is making an apparently successful takeover bid for the airline.

For four years, Mr. Freeman also has been the adviser to the 17 unions of Consolidated Rail Corp., the government-owned line that is up for sale.

Once the Conrail sale goes through, he stands to pick up as much as \$4 million in fees for helping the unions, among other things, to receive a giant paycheck of their past wage concessions. And if TWA's unions are successful, as seems likely, his firm and Lazard

Frères could split a \$2.5-million fee.
Most union leaders who have worked with Mr. Freeman say he is worth the price.
"We can negotiate wages, hours and working conditions," said John Peterpaul, a vice president of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers. "But when we play around in the financial world, we need someone like Brian Freeman. He fills a lot of voids."
Known as a workaholic, the 5-foot-7-inch tall, 39-year-old Mr. Freeman is routinely juggling several union negotiations at once. The last time he had a vacation with his wife and three children, he said, was a week at the New Jersey shore two years ago. A union leader referred to him as a "whirling dervish; he'll hang in there on weekends, through all-night sessions and keep coming back for more."

To be sure, Mr. Freeman has his detractors. His candid, brusque personality offends some, as does his tendency to take charge of negotiations.

Robert Callahan, president of Eastern Airlines Local 553 of the Transport Workers Union, described Mr. Freeman as a "tough smart—a street punk with a PhD." He added that "his fearless edge has not been blunted by his academic degrees." Mr. Freeman received a law degree and a master's in business administration from Harvard before working at a New York law firm and holding a research appointment at Harvard's Graduate School of Business.

THE EUROMARKETS

Market Ends Active Week on Subdued Note

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — The Eurobond market ended what had been a quite active week on a subdued note Friday. Secondary-market prices generally showed slight falls from Thursday's closing levels, dealers said.

They added that much attention Friday tended to focus on the launch of an expected floating-rate note for Malaysia.

The Malaysia issue emerged as a \$650-million note with a 20-year maturity, although there is an investor put option after 15 years. It pays 1 1/8 percent off the six-month London interbank offered rate. The sole lead manager is Morgan Guaranty Ltd.

Dealers said that the issue, which pays total fees of 7 1/2 basis points, appeared to be moving slowly. It topped on the market at a discount of 73 basis points.

Earlier this year Malaysia launched a \$600-million note that used the "mismatch" formula. It

paid the mean of the six-month London interbank bid and offered rates semiannually, but refixed monthly. This note rose around 6 basis points to end at about 99.90 Friday.

A trader said "the new note's got to fall a bit before it represents value against the old one." Others noted that some co-managers still have some of the old notes on their books.

The dollar-straight sector saw one new issue Friday, although this was another *sushi* issue, targeted toward Japanese investors, dealers noted.

The \$100-million bond was for Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and pays 10 1/4 percent a year over seven years. Priced at 101 1/4, the issue was lead managed by Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd. It was quoted on the market at a discount of 1 1/4 percent.

Dollar straights totaling more than \$500 million were launched during the week, though corporate

bonds totaling over \$1.2 billion were issued Thursday in the United States, dealers noted.

The other active area of the primary market this week was the dual-currency sector, with bonds totaling over 120 billion yen being launched, dealers noted.

Activity in the secondary market of the dollar-straight sector tended to be confined Friday to light profit-taking in the morning ahead of the long bank holiday weekend in the United Kingdom, dealers said.

A trader said that selected longer dates were showing gains of over a point on the week and it was not surprising that some operators decided to take profits before the weekend.

The only other new issue launched Friday was a small, 20-million-Euro currency-unit bond by Banque Générale du Luxembourg on behalf of Landesbank Rheinland-Saar.

It pays 9 percent over seven years and was priced at 100 1/4.

Friday's OTC Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 3:00 PM New York time
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100s	High	Low	3 P.M. CHG	Net
11	10	ADCT	1.00	100	10	10	0	0
12	11	ADCT	1.00	100	11	11	0	0
13	12	ADCT	1.00	100	12	12	0	0
14	13	ADCT	1.00	100	13	13	0	0
15	14	ADCT	1.00	100	14	14	0	0
16	15	ADCT	1.00	100	15	15	0	0
17	16	ADCT	1.00	100	16	16	0	0
18	17	ADCT	1.00	100	17	17	0	0
19	18	ADCT	1.00	100	18	18	0	0
20	19	ADCT	1.00	100	19	19	0	0
21	20	ADCT	1.00	100	20	20	0	0
22	21	ADCT	1.00	100	21	21	0	0
23	22	ADCT	1.00	100	22	22	0	0
24	23	ADCT	1.00	100	23	23	0	0
25	24	ADCT	1.00	100	24	24	0	0
26	25	ADCT	1.00	100	25	25	0	0
27	26	ADCT	1.00	100	26	26	0	0
28	27	ADCT	1.00	100	27	27	0	0
29	28	ADCT	1.00	100	28	28	0	0
30	29	ADCT	1.00	100	29	29	0	0
31	30	ADCT	1.00	100	30	30	0	0
32	31	ADCT	1.00	100	31	31	0	0
33	32	ADCT	1.00	100	32	32	0	0
34	33	ADCT	1.00	100	33	33	0	0
35	34	ADCT	1.00	100	34	34	0	0
36	35	ADCT	1.00	100	35	35	0	0
37	36	ADCT	1.00	100	36	36	0	0
38	37	ADCT	1.00	100	37	37	0	0
39	38	ADCT	1.00	100	38	38	0	0
40	39	ADCT	1.00	100	39	39	0	0
41	40	ADCT	1.00	100	40	40	0	0
42	41	ADCT	1.00	100	41	41	0	0
43	42	ADCT	1.00	100	42	42	0	0
44	43	ADCT	1.00	100	43	43	0	0
45	44	ADCT	1.00	100	44	44	0	0
46	45	ADCT	1.00	100	45	45	0	0
47	46	ADCT	1.00	100	46	46	0	0
48	47	ADCT	1.00	100	47	47	0	0
49	48	ADCT	1.00	100	48	48	0	0
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52	51	ADCT	1.00	100	51	51	0	0
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90	89	ADCT	1.00	100	89	89	0	0
91	90	ADCT	1.00	100	90	90	0	0
92	91	ADCT	1.00	100	91	91	0	0
93	92	ADCT	1.00	100	92	92	0	0
94	93	ADCT	1.00	100	93	93	0	0
95	94	ADCT	1.00	100	94	94	0	0
96	95	ADCT	1.00	100	95	95	0	0
97	96	ADCT	1.00	100	96	96	0	0
98	97	ADCT	1.00	100	97	97	0	0
99	98	ADCT	1.00	100	98	98	0	0
100	99	ADCT	1.00	100	99	99	0	0

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ACROSS

1 What teases raise
5 Self tickets
10 X is one
15 At a distance
19 Part of HOMES
20 Hebrew prophet
21 Rajah's wife
22 Rational
23 !!!!!!!
26 Locale
27 Treatment at a hospital
28 Patriot Silas
29 Made bland and smooth
30 Snake eyes
31 House of
32 C.S.A. men
34 — off (got rid of)
37 Former mining town in Venezuela
38 Removes to avoid legal seizure
42 Be a paragon
47 Dweller in Moo

ACROSS

48 Quarterback's quest
50 Like cerium
51 Portico
52 Antediluvian
53 Object
57 Something to be counted
58 Bargain events
59 Girl watched
61 Pyrex
62 Inscribe
63 Port on Huon Gulf
64 Actor Walker from Ill.
66 Strains
68 Major cocoa-producing country
70 Lab animal
73 Flask for Plato
74 Highball
77 Nant's look-alike
78 Retired
79 Vibrissa
80 Former lightweight champ
81 Galsworthy's "Devon"

ACROSS

82 Conductor Soli's title
83 N.L. player
87 El Greco's homeland
88 Struts
90 South African plant
91 Lowell's "The Present—"
92 L.L.B. holder
93 Lazy Susans
94 Clog or pump
95 Blackjack phrase
96 Gaucho's rope
99 Certain ringers
103 Greek music
104 New York
106 Kind of estate
109 Millard's birthplace in Wales
110 Pang
111 Cartoonist or river
112 Call
113 Painted
114 Thurber's "The" with "Roses"
115 Ollie's pal

DOWN

1 Beside
2 Waggish
3 Dock support
4 Gurnard
5 Molded
6 Thracian goddess
7 Thus, in Taxco
8 Composer Delibes
9 Wife of Epimetheus
10 Timber tool
11 Actor in "Notorious": 1946
12 The Bard's mate
13 Isle product

DOWN

14 — Plaines, Ill.
15 Giotto painted here
16 Lay an egg
17 Poker term
18 Device on a loom
24 Like Leo
25 Juan or Evita
29 Piffero
31 Resinous liquid
32 Copy, for short
33 Actress
34 Bursty
35 Bundle of sticks
36 Fruit-shipping Fla. city

DOWN

36 Coren, e.g.
39 Overdo
40 Trap of a sort
41 Short garters
43 Old World falcon
44 Supplements, with "our"
45 Pro-Chamber Orchestra
46 Abigail
48 Revolutionary hero
51 Tea cake
53 Makes lace
54 Fountain
55 Former First Family of Alaska

DOWN

56 Fold
58 Ed of the P.G.A.
61 Snippets
64 Twisted fabric
65 What a tourist drops
66 Idol of a sort
67 City in Iowa
68 Bonn title

DOWN

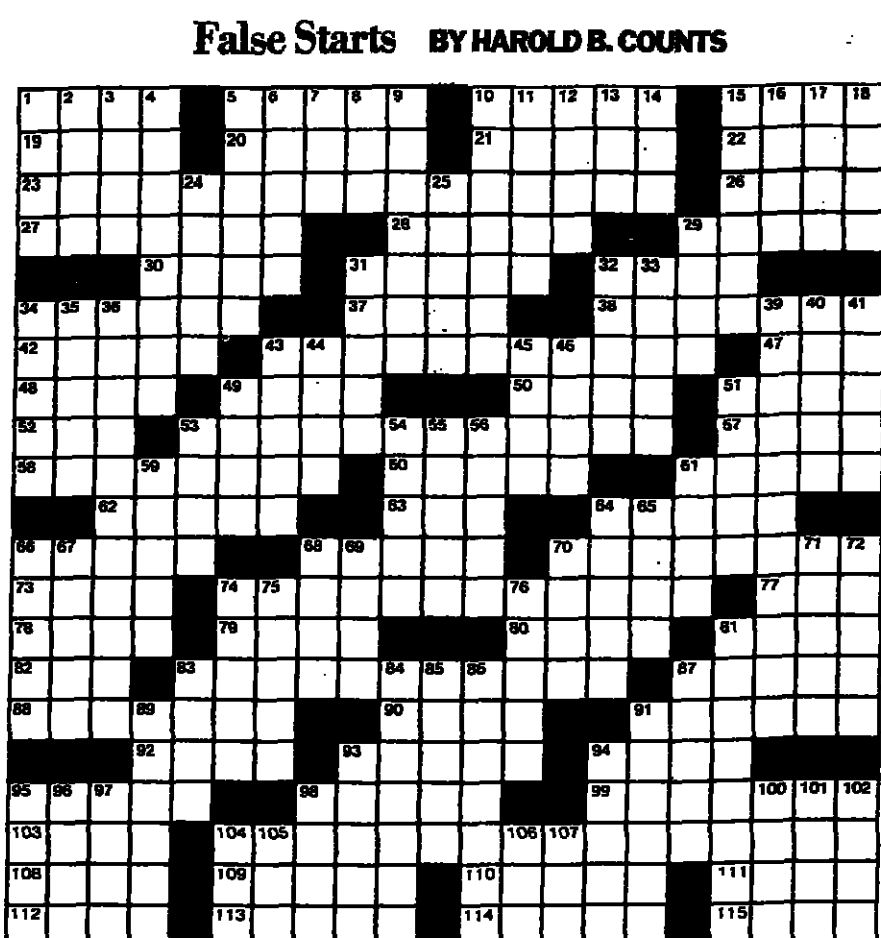
70 Distort
71 Violinmaker
72 Adjust
74 Urge
75 Heart disease
76 Short-haired rabbits
81 Short songs
83 Allot
84 Otalgia

DOWN

85 Wing-shaped
86 Kind of oath
87 Hybrid
89 This is hot stuff
91 Errands
93 Scripture passages
94 Track of a cat
95 Saddle feature
96 Concept

DOWN

97 Yoke
98 Exact
100 Emporium
101 Sicilian sizzler
102 Lamp filler
104 Explosive
105 "— Haw," TV show
106 Haggard novel
107 Author Levin



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BOOKS

— who takes Oxford by storm. The Duke of Dorset, a committed dandy who has vowed never to compromise his pristine self-adornment by falling in love with someone else, tumbles for her charms, as do all the other undergraduates at Oxford. When they discover that their love is to remain forever unrequited, they eagerly race to the river to drown themselves in its shallow waters. "From the towing-path — no more can there now, but great single cries of 'Zuleika!' — least figures innumerable through rain to river." "Abominable, yes, to them who discerned there death only; but sacramental and sweet enough to the men who were dying there for love. Any face that rose was smiling."

Besides being one of the finest England's most charming satirists, Beerbohm was a well-known artist, and he put his gifts as a caricaturist to use with "Zuleika Dobson," illustrating his own copy of the novel with about 80 watercolor sketches. Until now, those drawings have been unavailable to most of his readers; convinced that illustrations were superfluous in a good novel, Beerbohm refrained from publishing them during his lifetime. "If I cannot see the characters in a novel," he once wrote, "then they are not worth seeing. If I can see them, then any other man's definite presentation of them seems to me an act of impudence to myself and of impiety to the author."

As this elegant volume from Yale University Press attests, however, Beerbohm's drawings amplify, rather than diminish, his accomplishment. Like Zuleika's illustrations to "Alice in Wonderland," like Crankshaw's to "Oliver Twist," these sketches contribute to the story a new and pleasing dimension, so gracefully do they complement the qualities of the text. Beerbohm's drawings possess the same qualities as his prose: Both are fanciful in conception and stylized in execution, the swift edge of their hyperbole moderated by the author's evident affection for the objects of his satire.

Although Beerbohm's meticulous attention to social and sartorial detail grounds both the drawings and the text in a recognizable reality, it remains a reality brilliantly heightened by his impish imagination. In the Oxford of "Zuleika Dobson," students spend a lot of time worrying about love and their social standing, and they hold plenty of earnest discussions about the virtues of Beauty and Truth. But in this fictional Oxford, statues literally weep with fear, the gods shake their fists and grimace at the follies of men, and people generally behave like Freudian case studies in extremes.

A good number of the drawings chronicle central events in the novel (Zuleika's arrival in Oxford, the duke's plunge to a watery death), but many others are devoted to minor personages and to fantasies entertained by various characters — the duke's imagining, for instance, that Byron would have grown to be "a florid old gentleman with iron-grey whiskers, writing very long, very able letters to 'The Times.'" Eight of the drawings depict Beerbohm as the dapper narrator of "Zuleika," mixing up real people and phony ones at will and leading Malpompene, a most befuddled muse of Tragedy, on a merry chase through history.

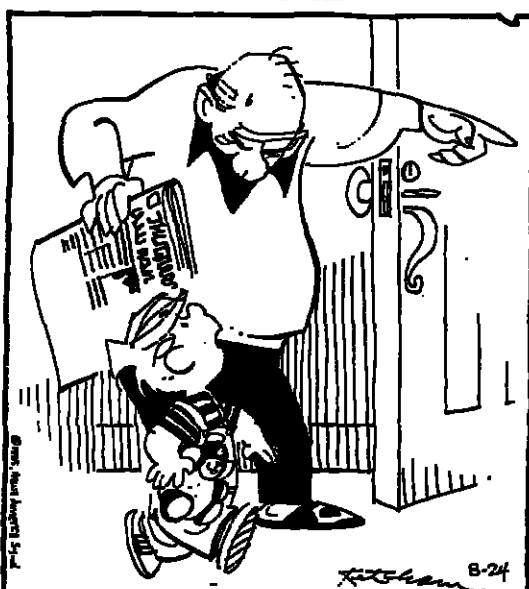
Introduced with a succinct, informative essay by N. John Hall, this edition of "Zuleika Dobson" is a delicately produced, attentive to textual and visual detail. It is a book that would have doubtless pleased even its fussy author.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

Concertgebouw to Tour Americas

The Associated Press
AMSTERDAM — The Concertgebouw Orchestra, under Bernard Haitink, will begin a 17-concert tour Sept. 10 that will include Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Los Angeles, Ann Arbor (Michigan), Toronto, Boston, New York and Washington.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU DON'T HAVE TO TURN UP YOUR VOLUME... I CAN HEAR YOU!"

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Amsterdam	19	14	10	fr	31	24	18
Berlin	18	13	9	fr	30	23	17
Brussels	18	13	9	fr	30	23	17
Frankfurt	18	13	9	fr	30	23	17
Geneva	18	13	9	fr	30	23	17
London	18	13	9	fr	30	23	17
Madrid	18	13	9	fr	30	23	17
Moscow	18	13	9	fr	30	23	17
Paris	18	13	9	fr	30	23	17
Rome	18	13	9	fr	30	23	17
Stockholm	18	13	9	fr	30	23	17
Vienna	18	13	9	fr	30	23	17
Zurich	18	13	9	fr	30	23	17

MIDDLE EAST				OCEANIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Amman	25	17	10	fr	31	24	18
Beirut	25	17	10	fr	31	24	18
Damascus	25	17	10	fr	31	24	18
Jerusalem	25	17	10	fr	31	24	18
Tel Aviv	25	17	10	fr	31	24	18

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: SQUALLY, FRANKFURT: Fair, Temp. 15-20; LONDON: Fair, Temp. 12-18; PARIS: Fair, Temp. 12-18; AMSTERDAM: Fair, Temp. 12-18; BRUSSELS: Fair, Temp. 12-18; BERLIN: Fair, Temp. 12-18; MOSCOW: Fair, Temp. 12-18; STOCKHOLM: Fair, Temp. 12-18; VIENNA: Fair, Temp. 12-18; ZURICH: Fair, Temp. 12-18; MADRID: Fair, Temp. 12-18; ROME: Fair, Temp. 12-18; NAPLES: Fair, Temp. 12-18; GENOA: Fair, Temp. 12-18; BOLOGNA: Fair, Temp. 12-18; FLORENCE: Fair, Temp. 12-18; PISA: Fair, Temp. 12-18; LIVORNO: Fair, Temp. 12-18; PORTO: Fair, Temp. 12-18; LISBON: Fair, Temp. 12-18; COLOGNE: Fair, Temp. 12-18; DUISBURG: Fair, Temp. 12-18; DORTMUND: Fair, Temp. 12-18; DRESDEN: Fair, Temp. 12-18; LEIPZIG: Fair, Temp. 12-18; HAMBURG: Fair, Temp. 12-18; BERGAMO: Fair, Temp. 12-18; MILAN: Fair, Temp. 12-18; TRIESTE: Fair, Temp. 12-18; VENEZIA: Fair, Temp. 12-18; BOLOGNA: Fair, Temp. 12-18; FLORENCE: Fair, Temp. 12-18; PISA: Fair, Temp. 12-18; LIVORNO: Fair, Temp. 12-18; PORTO: Fair, Temp. 12-18; 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